-P & O-
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,235—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,

CRUSHED, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

BO B ROYAL A

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	15th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 27th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co.; London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
„ R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
„ SINGAPORE	3.800	E. Pizrarello.	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	--	--	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS * * * BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES :—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
MALT WHISKIES
PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps. Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the Highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in wood. Every cork, capsule, lable and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M. Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs.	Pts. as.
	Per doz.	
CHATEAU LAROSE, " extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet "	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, " exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet "	36 0	19 0
BREAKFAST WINES.		
COTES St. EULALIE	10 0	6 0
St. JULIEN MEDOC, " fine flavour and body, in great demand "	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, " a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, " possesses body, with pleasing flavour "	13 8	7 0
DINNER WINES.		
SUPERIOR MEDOC, " full bodied, of high character and flavour "	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, " soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES, BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	„	2	8	Extra popular	„	1	0
Extra	„	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING STREETS will be CLOSED to WHEELED TRAFFIC on MONDAY NIGHT the 29th instant, after 11 P.M. and TUESDAY, the 30th instant, after 2 P.M. till the TABOOT PROCESSIONS have PASSED :—

Parel Road—From J. J. Hospital Corner to Pydhoni.
Pydhuni Road—From Parel Road to Khadak.
Erskine Road—From Parel Road to Null Bazar Chowki.
Khoja Street—From Null Bazaar Chowki to Grant Road.
Doctor Street—From Null Bazaar to Suleman Chowki, Grant Road.
Grant Road—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.
Bapu Hajam Street—Goghari Moholla and Kazi Moholla.
Huzria Moholla—Temkar Moholla and Teli Moholla.
Kalbadevi Road—From Money School to Pydhuni from 3 to 5 P.M. on TUESDAY only.
Frere Road—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bandar after 5 P.M. on TUESDAY only.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th April, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer upto 2 P.M. on the 10th proximo for the works in connection with the Drainage of the Company's property at Parel.

Forms of tender, Plans, Specification, Schedules and other information may be seen at the Office of the undersigned. No tenders will be considered except those on forms obtainable from this office.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WILLIAM HALL A. M. I. C. S.
Ag. Resident Engineer,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay Division.
Resident Engineer's Office, Church Gate 24th April, 1901.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive offers up to 1 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1901, for the purchase of the whole or in part of the COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY now working at the Company's Factory at Colaba, consisting of four Hodgart's Hydraulic and Lever Cotton Presses, one Pair of Horizontal Engines, two Steam Boilers, each 20' by 6' with flues 2'4", working at 100lbs. pressure, by Messrs. Fullerton, Hodgart, and Barkley, Donkey Engine Pump for feeding Boilers, 4 sets each consisting of eight Pumps, Feed Water, Heating Box, 4 Cotton weighing Scale Boxes, 4 Hoists, Openers, &c.

All the abovenamed machinery can be seen at the Factory on any day, except Sundays or holidays.

Forms of Tenders may be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information, which may be required between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

Offers not submitted on the Company's Forms will not be considered.

Dated this 20th day of April 1901.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
The Bombay Cotton Press Company. Ld.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the right of SUPPLYING FIREWOOD suitable for cremation purposes at the Tank Bunder Burning and Burial Ground, for a period of one year, commencing from 16th June, 1901, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 16th May, 1901

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender and of refusal to sign the agreement.

3. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on the agreement and the charges for executing the same, and to pay an additional sum of Rs. 400 so as to make a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee for the proper carrying out of the agreement.

4. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health officer.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied by duplicate samples of wood

7. The Tenderer's signature on the Tender must duly be attested.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th April, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DHARSIBHAI JEEVRAJ and GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISSAJI, have contracted to purchase from FLORENCE ELLEN PRICE, the Administratrix of the late JAMES BAPTY, deceased, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of gift, sale, will, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 65, 67 Esplanade Road within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same if any will be considered as waived null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situated at Chinchpogly, on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 1142 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under old Nos. 201 and 202, New No. 1377, and New Survey No. 3424, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the South by Government land, on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground of Rubbin de Souza and Beatrice de Souza and partly by the ground of Micnell de Lima de Souza, on or towards the East by the De Lisle Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Narayen Balaji and which said piece or parcel of land has for some time past been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 24th day of April, 1901,

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the BILLS of COSTS of Messrs BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Solicitors,

against,

JAMNABAI, widow and Executrix of the late THUCKER TRICUM NATHU, deceased.

WHEREAS IN pursuance of a warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated the 15th day of April, 1901, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of JAMNABAI, widow and Executrix of the late THUCKER TRICUM NATHU, in the following property at the instance of Messrs Bhaishanker and Kanga, Solicitors.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of the Bombay Port Trust land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 335, 3-9 sq. yds together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A, Ward No. 1883 and Street Nos. 81-83, 8, 10, 12 to 24, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by Carwar Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Frere Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of the Bombay Port Trust land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 323 square yards together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward A. Ward No. 1881 and Street No. 85, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by ground agreed to be leased to Haji Joosub Haji Latiff, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of the Lessee Tricum Nathu, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Frere Road.

THIRDLY.—An equal half undivided moiety in all that piece or parcel of the Bombay Port Trust land situate on the Elphinstone Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128, 8-9 square yards with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward B, Ward No. 4783, and Street Nos. 24 to 32 Argyle Road and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by public road called Argyle Road, on or towards the West by the godown of Shamji Khimji, on or towards the North by the house of Joshi Kanji, and on or towards the South by the house of Haridas Premji.

FOURTHLY.—An equal half undivided moiety in all that piece or parcel of the Bombay Port Trust land situate on the Elphinstone Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3526 square yards with the messuage, tenements, buildings and godowns standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B, Ward No. 5259, and Street Nos. 77, 77A, 77B Elphinstone J. Street, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Kavasji Rustamji Battliwala, on or towards the West by Argyle Road, on or towards the North by the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and on or towards the South by public road called Musjid Siding Road.

FIFTHLY.—An equal half undivided moiety in all that piece or parcel of the Bombay Port Trust land situate on the Elphinstone Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 967, 4-9 square yards with the messuages, tenements, buildings, and godowns standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward B, Ward No. 5293, and Street Nos. 94-96 Elphinstone J. Street and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the godown of the Swadeshi Mills, on or towards the West by the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on or towards the North by a public road called the Musjid Siding Road, and on or towards the South by godowns of Messrs Ralli Brothers.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 20th day of May, 1901 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 26th April 1901.

N. W. KEMP,
Ag. Asstt. Commissioner.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Re. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

A BOTTLE of our aerated LIMETTA JUICE (Re. 1 doz.) iced and placed in one of our Pez Coolers (Re. 3 each) will keep cold all night.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.—A large consignment just received. Rs. 18 per dozen. List on receipt of 1-2 anna stamp.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture. Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Elion Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

TO LET.—A comfortable, airy, THREE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, at Banlora, on the Hill Road, near Chimbai's Church. Apply to Mr. VINAYAKRAO JAGANNATH CHAPWALE, care of Radnabai Sagoon, Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

TO LET.—For the Season, at LANOWLI, Spacious BUNGLOW, Six Bed Rooms, 1 big Hall and Verandah, Stables and out-houses. SPLENDID FRESH SPRING WATER in the Compound. Nice Views from Verandah. Apply "M." care of this paper.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. S. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "creation" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FOR SALE.—The following cloth bound BOOKS nearly new :—The Ship's Adventure, Clark Russell Rs. 3, cost Rs. 8 a few days ago ; Annals of the R. M. C. Sandhurst Rs. 3 cost Rs. 8 ; a complete set of "Famous Cricketers" edited by C. W. Alcock, specially bound in half morocco Rs. 10 cost Rs. 20. Lyllywhite's cricketers' annuals from 1881 to 1900 Rs. 15. The last two items great bargains to Collectors of cricket literature. Handley Cross 2 vols (Jorrocks series) Rs. 2 ; a large size A. and M. Hymn Book With music, handsomely bound in full morocco, suitabe for organ, brand new, cost Rs. 18 price Rs. 10. Apply R. care of this apper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house No. 39-43 at Pirkhan Lane, and house No. 131-137 at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Now on view.

On SATURDAY the 4th Proximo at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, one large oilpainting of H. H. the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda 10×6 1-2 feet.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT MALAD.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Anandrao Narayen Dabholker, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Manmohandass Jaikisondass and Choonilal Jaikissondass, under the power of sale reserved to him in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 25th June, 1893, the following property :—

All those several pieces of land or batty fields, situate at Mowjay Vudwan Turf, Malad, Taluka Salsette, in the sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following survey numbers, with their respective areas and the amount of Tuka payable in respect of such lot marked opposite the same, viz :—

Plot.	Survey No.	Acre.	Guntas.	Rs.
1	1	7	38 3-4	39
1	2	5	22 1-2	27
1	3	8	4	24-1-2
1	4	5	7 1-4	25 1-2
1	5	14	37-1-2	29
1	6	9	31 1-4	58 1-2
1	7	10	3-4	38-1-2
1	8	7	10 1-4	41
1	9	7	25-1-4	43
1	10	11	17	62
1	11	7	21-1-2	37
		95	1839	443

The said several pieces of land together are bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the batty land of Madhavrao Bhasker registered under Survey No 12, on the west by the land of the said Madhavrao Bhasker called gavator and the boundary of Malad, on the south by the boundary of Malad, and on the north by the boundary of Akoorly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., or the Undersigned.

Auction Sale of valuable piece of land suitable for building bungalow, on the fore-shore at Varsawa.

On SUNDAY, the 19th proximo at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on accounts of the concerned, A large piece of land at Valswa fore-shore admeasuring about 2510 sq. yds, best situation open on all four sides suitable for a large bungalow, in front of Mr. Dinshaw Palate's bungalow.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as almirah, cupboard, chest of drawers, bedstead, cots, writing, dressing and washhand tables, miniature billiard table with accessories, English iron safes.

1 mahogany cottage piano by C. Marcks and Co.
1 mahogany cottage square piano by Schiedmayer.
4 cottage pianoforte
1 chubbs fire proof safe 26 by 20 by 20 inches on teak stand,
5 new Kolloscops with lamps.
1 extra special Lancaster camera 12 by 10, brass bound with 2 double slides, one 12 by 10 rapid rectilinear lens nearly new, tripod stand, one 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 camera, brass bound, by Meagher with 3 double slides, one rapid Euryscope Voightlander No. 2 for plates 10 by 8, developing dishes, washing apparatus with syphon for plates, scales, weight argentometer, ruby lamp, print trimmer, chemicals, etc.
1 Chubb's double door safe with cabinet partition and 2 drawers on teak stand with duplicate keys.

By order of Messrs. S. R. Bottlewala & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Feroz Jamsetjee Mula Feroz,—
1 gold watch by John Jones.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Nusservanjee & Co.—
2 new sewing machines, low arm Saxonnia, without cover,
2 „ „ „ high „ „ with cover.

On account of the concerned ex s s Caledonia—
S. P. M. 1-8—8 cases superior French polish.
„ 9-10—2 „ printing ink.

Ex s s Egypt

S P M 1—1 case printing ink.
„ 3 6—4 cases cod liver oil.
„ 3 11—4 cases types.
H M M 1-2—2 cases printing ink.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Goolam Hoosein Alibhoy, ex s s R Rubattino—
G A 956-96—155 ingots lead, Escolette brand.

By order of Bhat Amratlal Jivram and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ramnath Sogamchand, ex s s City of Lucknow—
G C R M 7356-60—5 cases, each 150 pieces white jacconets, 1 to 3 peacocks, 42 inches 20 yards.

AT 2 P. M.

A few new second-hand bicycles.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 glass-front double-seated brougham,
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 high-wheel dog-cart.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 handsome bay Arab horse and harness, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and neat substantial made French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Dewjee Canjee, bric-a brac sofa, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover, English fire-proof safe by Jones on stand, Treacher's crockery and glassware, platedware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of H. GOWTHORNE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF MILL STORES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Grants Buildings, Lower Colaba, at No. 5 Godown, on account of the concerned—
30 cases silicate cotton
4 bags silicate cotton.
9 frames hair felt.
9 bales hair fabric.
15 cases felt tucks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK BOORAN CAMODIN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Khooba Subla and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Abdoola Shaik Esmail Sarung, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, dated respectively, the 7th day of December, 1893, and 25th day of Januury, 1899, the following landed property, viz. :—

All the piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, with the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, at Shaik Booran Camodin Street, containing by admeasurement 63 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessors and Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 83, street Nos. 78—80, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1149 new No. 8315, old survey No. 1150 2253 and new Survey No. 37 6, and bounded on the east by the said Shaik Booran Camodin Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Memon Hajee Abdool Sabur, and on the south by the house of Mariambee Subnedarin, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Shaik Abdool Shaik Esmail Sarung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction near the Grant Road Railway Station, below the Railway Bridge, in the bungalow of Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee Hiramaneck the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, Milner's fire-proof safe 36 by 27 by 27 inches, on stand, books, semi-grand piano by Brinsmead in good order, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English-made victoria by Windover, handsome grey Hungarian mare horses, bronze-light lamps, pictures, Brussels carpet, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account of the underwriters—
110 F. P. bales damaged Ginned Oomravattee cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 29th April, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1901 sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms at 2 p.m. the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Persotum Shivji Ramji.

F F & B
2076 51-75 } 50 bales waste paper.
2039 51-75 }

By order of the concerned—
4 cases 145 pieces dyed calico 39-43 yds.
1 case 35 pieces satin drill 41-43 1-2 yds.
12 pieces about 500 yds. black green and serge coating.
3 cases each 100 bags school bags.
1 case 28 4 2 doz. fancy fans.

A lot. miscellaneous goods comprising a S. H. Remington typewriter, one Cashmere hat and band, cupboard, easy chair, dumb-waiter, majolica vases, etc.

5 English iron safes, fine and burglar proof sizes 24", 26", 28", 30", 32".

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th April, 1901.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	„	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	„	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further protect the public against worthless imitations

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now print their Signature in WHITE, across the RED LABEL of each bottle.

Look for the **SIGNATURE.**

Anyone copying same will be proceeded against.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application. Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent.	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS.

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment :—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well,

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant. No. 3. Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs,

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1900.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 26th April, 1901.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway system for one year commencing from 1st July, 1901, and should be for all charges including delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on the 31st May, 1901, and should be addressed to Auditor of Accounts B. and N. W. Ry. Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER superscribed TENDERS for PRINTING.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, B. and N. W. Railway Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1901.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tender.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order as earnest money, (CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED) which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond and to give security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted contract.

7. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. & N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 23rd April, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WONDER OF THE AGE.

WANTED—ALL, FOR THEIR WELFARE to read the Original Spiritual Science, in English now disclosed by the Universal Preacher, Mahatma Purushottom Paramhansa. Solves *scientifically* "which faith, out of the many, is true." It is not a Scripture but a Science to which nearly all the Faiths and Religions owe their origin. Had this Science been fully known to the world before, many groundless Faiths would never have appeared.

Price Re. 1-8 per copy.

Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH,
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED.

1. AN OFFICER of experience having thorough knowledge of values of Lands and Buildings in Bombay and able to organise and supervise a large staff working under him. Pay Rs. 750 per month.

2 An assistant to the above with similar qualifications who would have to attend Court to give evidence and help generally. Pay Rs. 250 per month.

Both appointments will be probationary for 6 months.

Applications in writing accompanied by copies of certificates as to experience and character to be made to the TRUST ENGINEER, Albert Buildings, Bombay.

None but those whose antecedents will bear the strictest Renquiry need apply.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranghat, Bengal (B.)

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	19 p. c.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	48
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs30	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		3
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,850xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	325
Coorla Mills	..	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	110
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	310
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.3	570
Leopold	3,500	100	198	dvdRs10	150
Lord Reay Mf.	415	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,575
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manbood Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,685
Mohanlal K. Parekh G. & S. Mfg. Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	45
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,375
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	Nil	112 1-2
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	285
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	650xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	452 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	890
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breuise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,380	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 12	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	206	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	700	500	500	55	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs	50
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs2	410
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	545
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300x
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	125
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	12	340x
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	0
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	03
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	1060

Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., has joined the Board of Directors of the Noakhali (Bengal) Railway Co., Ltd. (whose capital is £130,000) which has been formed to construct a metre gauge railway of 31 miles from Laksam Station, the junction of the Commilla and Chittagong lines of the Assam-Bengal Railway, to Noakhali, with a possible extension to Ichakali. The other Directors are Mr. C. S. Cox, Chairman, (of Messrs. C. S. Cox and Co.), Major-General Sir John Dykes Donnelly, K.C.B., and Mr. E. C. Grenfell. The financial prospects of the line are considered to be excellent. The Government of India has just sanctioned the acquisition of land for the first seven miles of the railway. The Assam-Bengal Railway Co., will, it is understood, both construct and eventually work the line on behalf of the subsidiary Company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 7-16	plus 1-4
8 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	unchanged
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	do
8 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 9-16	do
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8	plus 1-8
„ New York	60 1-4	plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16 1-2	plus 1
„ New York	4·88 1-8	plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	unchanged
„ Short London Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do
Silver to Bombay	£50,000	

Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, sellers, May-June 41s. 6d. plus 1s.

Tone firmer.

Do. Brown, business done, May-June 37s. 6d.—unchanged.

Tone firmer.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady with 1s. 4d. T. T. given for ready and 1s. 3 31-32 telegraphic and 1s. 4d. demand offering for all May, perhaps some time into June—ready credits were placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. which is the rate upto 11th of May with 1s. 4 3-16d, for later delivery that month.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
Do Demand	1s. 4d.
3 month sight credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do „ „ Francs	170 1-4
30 days „ Shanghai	199
Do Hongkong	146
Do Japan	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95 1-16 for the Coming Settlement and Rs. 95 3-8 for the 31st of May and improved 1-16th in both positions at which there were buyers at the close. Budlees were passed at a difference of 5 to 6 annas

Memo showing the amount of Government Paper enfaced for London between the 12th and 18th April.

At Calcutta		nil.
At Bombay	Rs.	7,500.
Balance as per last published Statement	Rs.	22,17,61,134.
	Rs.	22,17,68,634.
Amount written off in the London Register	Rs.	1,82,500.
Balance	Rs.	22,15,86,134.

The following is the latest return of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, dated the 15th April, 1901:—

Total amount of notes in circulation	29,04,12,830
Reserve in Coin and Bullion—	
Silver Coin	9,18,75,097
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,63,46,576
Silver held as Security	1,44,41,241
Deduct	19,26,62,914
Amount due on bills drawn by one circle on another	22,50,000
	19,04,12,914
Government Securities	9,99,99,946
	Rs. 29,04,12,860

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The Market is quiet.

	Rs.
China Mills S. and W. Co.	400
Colaba Land and Mill	325
Currimbhoy	520
Manockji Petit	1685
Queen Mills	410
Southern Maratha	217 1-2
Bombay Burma Trading Co.	6,600
Kemp and Co.	359

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with nothing doing to-day.

COALS.

Quiet but steady with nothing to report.

WHEAT.

The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-7 for White Delhi April, May.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is quieter at Rs. 8-10 to Rs. 8-11, with a small business doing.

RAPESEED—The market is slightly quieter with Brown Delhi quoted Rs. 6-3, Brown Cawnpore, one anna lower and Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-2 and business doing at these rates. Yellow Guzerat nominal at Rs. 7-13.

POPPY SEED—Market quiet at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-10-6.

CASTOR SEED—Unchanged at Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLY SEED—Unchanged.

COTTON.

The Market opened quiet and prices were quoted Rs. 1-2 easier for ready cotton and contracts.—The lower rates apparently attracted buyers and a considerable business was reported in ready cotton in which local mills were the chief buyers, though exporters took a fair amount.—

Good Bhownagger	164	May.
„ Dharwar	194	„
„ Western	184	„

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady and unchanged.

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	10,000 bales.	
Do. last year	5,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	„
Do to Continent	2,000	„
Mid.-Uplands	8 5-16	= —1-16
Futures, month of July	8.07	= plus 2
Do Do Oct.	7.29	= plus 1.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Friday, 26th April, 1901:—

Cotton	12,548	bales.
Wheat	35,100	cwts.
Linseed	21,217	„
Rapeseed	42,116	„
Gingellyseed	6,329	„
Poppyseed	7,731	„
Groundnuts	15	„
Castorseed	7,335	„
Rice	13,808	„
Myrabolams	2,907	„

LONDON, 27TH APRIL, 1901.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£94 9-16 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	No change.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	No change.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	No change.
Bar Silver in London	£27 9-16—1-16
in New York	£30 1-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	£25·16 1-2 unchgd
at New York	£4·88 1-8 „
Discount Bank of England	No change.
„ Short London Bills	No change.
„ Indian Bank Bills	No change.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 42s. plus 6d.

May-June Sellerst one firmer.

Linseed Sellers 50s. 6d. May June.

Amsterdam value Strong.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total Sales 5000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Surats nil. Imports 1,000. Spot 4-21-32 unchgd. Arrivals closed quiet.

In New York—

April	April-May,	July-Aug	Oct-Nov,
4·34	4·34	4·34	4·4

Receipts at the Port	12,000	bales
Do. last year	nil.	„
Exports to Great Britain	22,000	bales
Do. Continent	6,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 3-8	plus 1-16
Futures month of	8·08	plus 1
Do. do.	7·31	plus 2
Total visible supply	3,210,000	bales.
„ of which East Indian	240,000	„
„ „ Stock in London	10,000	„
„ „ quantity in sight	9,180,000	„

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd April as compared with the statement of 16th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 16. Rs.	A.	P.	April 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,58,30,293	2	10	1,34,76,218	14	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,73,57,386	6	11	6,43,29,936	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,74,655	14	9	3,19,542	6	9
Sundries	18,63,107	15	4	18,84,734	4	2
Rs.	11,58,75,443	7	10	11,03,60,432	6	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	70,33,786	0	0	67,73,206	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	70,48,506	0	0	67,08,926	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,85,41,272	12	2	2,84,45,611	15	3
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,01,24,428	2	4	1,96,69,538	0	5
Bills discounted, &c.	1,94,47,155	12	7	2,11,03,486	1	6
Balances with other Banks.	16,56,446	11	0	14,06,887	10	9
Bullion	1,012	4	10	931	4	10
Dead Stock	16,08,966	11	10	16,09,109	15	10
Stamps	13,368	7	1	13,460	7	1
Sundries	10,02,036	1	10	8,70,555	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,19,99,876	2	9	1,03,57,105	1	11
Do. at Branches	1,73,98,598	5	5	1,33,01,611	4	8
Rs.	11,58,75,443	7	10	11,03,60,432	6	11

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 8-58m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-33m., 2-32a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Alcock Ashdow and Co., Bank Street, 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. 'Muke Maru' will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-day.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at Dhobi Talao, touching the death of Padamji Pirosnaw Mistry, aged five, the son of a Parsi carpenter. Deceased lived with his parents in a house in Suntoke lane, Dhobi Talao. Yesterday morning, the boy was near the fire place, when his clothes were accidently set on fire, and he was seriously burnt all over the body. Medical aid was secured, but the condition of the boy grew worse and he died last (Friday) night. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, on Saturday, Sakoo Pema, a coachman, was charged with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that the accused was driving his master along Abdool Rahiman Street on the 10th instant, when the horse knocked down a man named Baboo Kesoo. The latter sustained severe injury on his right hand and was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. It was stated that after the accident the accused drove on without giving heed to the shouts of the people to stop the gharry. The accused was fined Rs. 30

DROWNING FATALITY.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Koluvada, Worli, on Saturday, concerning the death of Bhiva Motia, a fisherman, aged 25. Deceased was attacked with plague a month ago, but recovered and was in a weak state of health. On Wednesday last, he went out with two other fishermen in a boat fishing. Owing to a strong gust of wind the boat was capsized, and the three occupants of it were thrown in the sea. Deceased sank at once, while the other two fishermen swam for a short time, and were then picked up by a passing boat. The body of the deceased was subsequently recovered. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THEFT OF A BAG OF WHEAT.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. C. Pinsent, of the Prince's Dock, charged Sheik Dawood Sheik Mahomed, a lascar, with stealing a bag of wheat. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The Second Officer of the s. s. Ikona, stated that on Friday morning he saw the accused in company of other coolies removing a stack of wheat, discharged from the Ikona, and carrying it to G. shed. Here they placed a tarpaulin over a bag. The witness called a policemen and had the accused arrested. The magistrate held that no dishonest intention was proved and discharged the accused.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON PUBLIC ROADS.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquiry at De Lisle Road on the body of Saunker Bala, a Hindu lad, aged 12. The deceased lived with his father on the ground floor of a chawl at De Lisle Road. After taking his supper at eight o'clock on Thursday night, deceased, together with his father and two brothers, went to sleep on the pavement in front of the chawl. About one o'clock on Friday morning, the father of the deceased was awakened by a thud close to him and by something striking his hand. He got up and found that a man had fallen on the body of the deceased. Deceased was bleeding from his mouth and ears, and died immediately. The man, who fell on the body of the deceased, was a tenant, by name Luxmon, living on the second story of the chawl. He was suffering from fever for the last seven days, and on Thursday afternoon last, became delirious and jumped from the window of his room. He has sustained severe injuries, and has been removed to Arthur Road Hospital. The jury found that death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of Luxmon accidentally falling on him from a window.

A HORSE DEALER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastoor Second Presidency Magistrate, had before him Mahomed Akbarkhan, described as a horse dealer, charged with cheating. Police Superintendent Nolan prosecuted. It was alleged that accused went to the firms of Messrs. Ludha, Ebrahim and Co., Anderson and Co., Abdul Razak and Artin, Oomar Jamal, Abdul Rehman and Mirza, Abdul Mohsin Amir, between the 22nd and 25th of this month, and purchased a hundred and twenty horses in all. In payment for them he tendered cheques on the Punjab Banking Corporation to the extent of Rs. 72,000. The horses were afterwards handed over by accused to the firm of Messrs. Abdul Rahman Mirza and Company of Bellasis Road, with instructions to despatch them to Lahore, which was done. Subsequently it was found that the accused had no account with the Punjab Banking Corporation. The police were informed, and accused was arrested last (Friday) night at the English hotel. The accused was remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	8	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	10	39
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	3	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	12	49
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	8	16
G Mahim and Worli	14	12	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	19
Total	68	64	218
Same date last year	96	55	278

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	5	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	10	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	3	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	11	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	11	18
G Mahim and Worlee	10	12	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	25
Total	54	62	231
Total plague deaths to date	94,610	78,972	
Same date last year	88	22	257

BANDRA.

There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Friday and 3 attacks and 3 deaths on Saturday.

PLAGUE VACCINE.

Statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, 26th April.

Date	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
25th April	Bombay Presidency: Bombay, Laboratory Officers	16
23rd April	Karachi: Acting Health Officer, Municipality Karachi	1,000
23rd April	Ahmedabad District: Gogha, Hospital Assistant, in Charge Dispensary, Gogha	200
20th to 25th April	Punjab: Simla, Health Officer, Municipality, Simla	1,407
22nd April	Gurdaspur and Sialkot Dist: Plague Medical Officer	2,007
20th April	North-Western Provinces: Azamgarh Civil Surgeon	12
25th April	Dar-es-Salam (East Africa): The German East African Government	503
	Total sent out during the week under report	5,147
	Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above	3,39,193
	Total sent out up to 31st December 1900	20,26,549
	Grand Total	23,70,8:8

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A FASTING LADY IN BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S MARVEL, IF TRUE.

THE medical men of Bombay are exercised over the case of a young Hindu woman who is alleged to have existed for over two years without either food or drink. This, if true, eclipses all other records of fasting and the alleged marvel is all the greater in that the individual, far from being a cataleptic, goes about her ordinary household avocations, and her physical appearance is in no way different from that of the average Hindu young lady who is able to take ordinary nourishment. The fasting lady is a young woman of about twenty years of age, by name, Bai Premabai and she lives with her husband and his relatives off Falkland Road. Her husband is the brother of Rao Saheb Mulji Narayen. Dr. A. P Kothare, who is the medical adviser of the family, states that he first came to know of the girl's incredible way of life about six months ago and since then he has been engaged in drawing the attention of his medical brethren and others to the case. It has not been easy to persuade them to take an interest in the extraordinary occurence, but it has now been decided to take steps to thoroughly test the matter. Although the girl is alleged to have subsisted without food or drink for two years and a-half attention was not drawn to the matter until Dr. Kothare made it known; because, says the doctor, the relatives tried to conceal the fact from the public as long as possible. They have, however, spent a great deal of money in trying to have the girl cured for they look upon her absence of appetite or lack of desire to eat as an ailment requiring treatment which, however, has so far been without success. The history of the case is peculiar and actually dates back to five years ago when the girl's appetite began to fail. This being coincident with certain functional derangement was not regarded as in itself serious at the time; but subsequently when her bodily health appeared to become otherwise normal the disinclination for food increased. She was placed under treatment and was also sent to Coimbatore where her father resides. On the voyage thither it was noticed that she took no food and, in brief, she returned to Bombay without having been benefited by treatment. For two years and a half, her relatives positively declare, she has taken nothing in the shape of food or drink. The medical aspect of the case is all the more interesting in that the ordinary natural functions consequent upon digestion are also alleged to have been stopped for the same period. Dr. Kothare states that shortly after he became aware of the girl's incredible condition of existence he gave her a particle of food, which was not only rejected by the stomach, but brought up a quantity of blood. The girl herself was seen yesterday by a representative of this paper. She descended the stairs from an upper room where, according to the statements of other members of the family, she had been engaged in cooking. In her appearance there is nothing to indicate that she does not take nourishment. She exhibits none of the ordinary signs of starvation, there is no appearance in her face and arms of emaciation and the only indication that she may not be in robust health is perhaps a slightly more languid and quieter demeanour than other female members of the household. She stands before the visitor without any sign of exhaustion and answers questions readily enough. She makes no complaint of illness. She simply states that she can't eat; that she has no appetite. Neither by herself nor by her relatives is any pretence made of supernatural powers. So far as the relatives are concerned they declare that they will pay one thousand rupees to anybody who will make the girl eat.

As the result of the medical interest that has been evoked in the case it has been decided that the girl shall be confined for a period in a bungalow away from her relations and attended by nurses day and night with a view of testing the truth of the astounding statements that have been made in reference to the girl's powers. The strictest precautions will be observed to prevent food or drink of any kind being conveyed to her for a certain period. The girl herself is quite willing to submit herself to the test and her relatives also raise no objection.

The matter was discussed at a meeting of medical practitioners held in the Hall of Science and Literature, Khetwadi, on Friday evening at the invitation of Sir Bhalchandra Kishna.

Sir Bhalchandra stated that the case was brought to his notice three months ago, and the result was that he went to see Bai Premabai. He examined her pulse and lungs and found that they were in sound condition. He had made inquiries, but failed to find any aim or object which would induce her to observe the fast. She did not claim any divine powers, nor did she pretend to have reached that high attainment by "Yog." The case of Premabhai was one that had out-stripped all recorded cases of fasting. The present one even appeared to falsify the fundamental principle of physiology that nothing could exist without sustenance. Some years ago Dr. Tanner was reported to have fasted for forty days, but when a committee was appointed to watch his case he was detected in the act of taking soup. In order to adopt measures to test the truth of Bai Premabai's assertion they should, in the interest of science, form themselves into a committee of inquiry. Dr. (Mrs.) Bradley was much interested in the case and she had consented to take the case in hand. Sir Bhalchandra further added that Rao Saheb Mulji had expressed his willingness to give the committee every assistance in his power to carry out the work. Four European nurses would be engaged, and they would by turns of six hours each keep a constant watch on the woman.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed inquired whether Dr. Bradley intended to keep the woman in her hospital or whether she was to be allowed to remain in her own house. He was of opinion that they ought to go into the matter thoroughly, for if afterwards it was found out that they had been duped, they would become the laughing stock of the whole world.

The Chairman explained that the expenses of the arrangement were to be met by public subscription. Dr. Bradley at first proposed to keep the lady in her hospital, but Rao Saheb Mulji and his relatives did not agree to the arrangement proposed. They, however, were willing that she should be kept in a seperate bungalow to be selected by the committee. Dr. Bradley had consented to visit the lady twice a day and give the necessary instructions to the nurses.

Dr. Ismail said that when he went to see the lady the last time she refused to see him on the ground that she had taken her bath and would not, therefore, allow a Mahomedan to touch her. He hoped no such obstacles would be thrown in the way of the nurses.

Rao Saheb Mulji said that the nurses would be allowed to remain in the room with the lady, but they would not be allowed to touch her. He stated that the members of the committee had the right of seeing her whenever they liked.

As the result of the meeting a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the investigation

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A SATISFACTORY decrease in the number of people and cattle killed by wild animals in the Punjab is shown by the report of the year 1900. The ubiquitous snake is of course far and away the worst of these hills, but in a province where considerably more than half a million people must inevitably die every year in the ordinary course of nature, it is reassuring to find that only 893 people received their quietus from snake bite. It is curious to note that more deaths from snake-bite occurred in houses than either in fields or in the jungle. The only other human deaths from wild animals were those caused by mad dogs and mad jackals, which numbered 29. Regarding cattle, 762 were killed by leopards and 94 by wolves. It seems strange that no mischief should have been caused by tigers or bears, but, perhaps, they are being killed off too fast. During the year in question 1,374 wild animals were slaughtered, including 11 tigers, 186 bears, 184 leopards and 991 wolves. Thus for every head of cattle lost Nemesis usually overtakes a couple of wild beasts. Moreover 13,272 snakes were caught and scorched, which would mean that for every human life lost 15 snakes have to pay the penalty. About Rs. 6,000 was distributed in rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ikhona, 3,383 tons, Captain J Stone, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,425 tons, Captain A Steven, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain D Campbell, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain J Morgan, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 16th instant, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons, Captain C Matcovich, sailed on Saturday, for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,235 tons, Captain A Beick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool 31st March, with a general cargo.

THE s s Wartburg, 3,516 tons, Captain F Zitblesey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, 19th March, with a general cargo and explosives and 3 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Commilla, 550 tons, Captain W F Hogg, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 15th April via Colombo, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced hard squalls with rain off Vingorla and strong northerly sea.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 25th April with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Gover, Captain Turner, Lieut Crichton, Mr Negropento, Mr G Magarachi, Hon'ble Mr Greaves, Mr Nesbit, Mr J Dickson, Mrs and Miss Martin and 52 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Marathan		Field	Wet Basin		Royal Navy
Clive		Warden			R I Marine
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Knarisbo	2019	Tysson	Liverpool		Bombay Co
Bombay	2010	Monat			A Montochoff & Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin		I G T S
Henzada	1341	Howeden			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Edge	Calcutta		T M & Co
Nankin	2557	Benton	China		P & O Co
Sirdhana	2073	Smith	Calcutta		M M & Co
Uskmoor	2305	Davies			W & A G & Co
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Khandalla	943	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Yanariva	2155	Smith			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macleod	1538	Lennox	Hamburg		F M & Co
B	Tokio	3828	Jones	Karachi	4-5	F M & Co
C	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Antwerp	1-5	M M & Co
D	Scotia	1831	Garrick	Liverpool	4-5	W A G & Co
F	Foreric	2595	White	Antwerp	2-5	F M & Co
G	Naseri	962	Davison			B & P S N Co
H	Muke Maru	2081	Yagi	Yokohama	30-4	N Y Kaisha
M	Parramatta	2854	Denny	Repairing		P & O Co
P	Florida	2050	Chapman	Hull	2-5	J Mackintosh
Q	Kelvindale	2000	Bradley	Dunkirk	4-5	W A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	27-4	Shprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Brewis	Karachi	27-4	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Assyria	4093	Blight	Antwerp	11-5	W & A G & Co
3	Bohemia	2060	Lindquister	Havre	11-5	W & A G & Co
4	Karachi	2317	Liddle	Havre	7-5	J M & Co
5	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	London	7-5	F Forbes
6	Mazagon	3279	Cook	China, &c.		P & O Co
8	Pekin	2522	Fox			P & O Co
9	Imperatrix	2351	Bellen	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
10	Barbara	2414	Voss	Dunkirk	1-5	J Mackintosh
12	Caledonia	2529	Gordon	London	4-5	P & O Co
15	H Castle	2555	Warden	Cape Town	30-4	Transport

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Chanda	1305	MacLean	P Gulf	2-5	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Atlantian (transp't)	Wallace	Colombo, April 22
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, April 25
	Venus s	Morgan	Calcutta, April 16
28	Wartburg s	Zitblesey	Hamburg, Mar 19
	Commilla s	Hsogg	Calcutta, April 15
	Methley Hall s	Beck	Liverpool, Mar 31

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	H M S Marathon	Field	Persian Gulf.
	Melpomene s	Matcovich	Shanghai
	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden
	Umballa s	Campbell	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Okhla, Steven, for Calcutta.
„ Ikhona, Stone, for Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—20 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Australia s—40 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Menzies s—35 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 12 cases medicine, D Cowasjee.
Egypt s—6 cases photo materials, B Sakaram and Co.
Peninsular s—9 cases musical instruments, &c, S Rose and Co; 7 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co; 47 packages provision, medicine, &c, A Sumsoodin; 15 cases provision, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 11 cases medicine, &c, H R Sulleman and Co; 11 cases stationery, &c, Thacker and Co; 30 cases books and Stationery, A H Wheeler and Co; 8 cases photo materials, E D Kurunjia.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Peninsular s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Peninsular s—3 cases pianos, S Rose and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—11 cases playing cards, M Cassumjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scotia s—100 cwt linseed, 300 cwt turmeric and 201 cwt masoor dall, Bauer and Krause; 30 bales wool, Govindjee Vulubdas; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—122 bales skins Hajee Aba; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassam and Co; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 39 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales skins, R Moncherjee Kooka.
City of Lucknow s—192 cwt olibanum, 10 cwt nutmegs, and 62 cwt gum, Molesina Laljee; 70 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 100 cwt olibanum, A Chagla and Co; 3,999 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales cotton, and 212 cwt black pepper, Megjee Moolje and Co; 6,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4 bales sawn cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kelvindale s—546 cwt negirseed, Hajee K Moosa.
Florida s—1,050 cwt myrabollams, Haji Tar Mahomed Ayub.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—550 bales cotton and 276 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwt myrabollams, Cosser and Co.
Assyria s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,100 cwt crushed bones Mooljee Jamall; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Karachi s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macleod s—140 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barbara s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 650 cwt myrabollams, Hajee Tar Mahomed Ayub.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotia s—1 0 cwt myrabollams and 200 cwt ajmasced, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—190 cwt gum, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 cwt olibanum, F Fischer and Co, 255 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton, T Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Mazagon s—900 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Nankin s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,865 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—500 cwt onions, Hajee Oosman Aba; 10 baskets green mangoes, Rustomjee Edaljee.
Pekin s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,039 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 52 chests opium, P and O S N Company.
Nankin s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—750 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Parramatta s—1,250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Mazagon s—400 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 109 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th April.

1. The following promotions will take effect in D Company from this date:—Lce-Corpl R J Byrne to be Corpl vice Farrington resigned; Lce-Corpl S Leao to be Corpl to complete establishment; Vol H Netscher to be Lce-Corpl vice Byrne promoted; Vol E Simmonds to be Lce-Corpl vice Leao promoted; and Vols H E B Nicholls and M A Mithen to be Lce-Corpls to complete establishment.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th April.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Annual Harbour Excursion will take place on Saturday, 4th May. Particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

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UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION
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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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FIVE CURRENCY NOTES.
100 L/SV 6 * * * * 2
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On your money-order Coupon fill in number where the stars are. The correct guess will win all or either of the notes. If no correct reply the nearest wins. If more than one correct money divided.
Competition closes May 5th.
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FEVER POWDERS.
A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.
A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.
Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic.
It has no injurious effect and so
it can be given even to an Infant. } ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
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☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.
Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.
One out of Numerous Certificates.
At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.
(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

NOTICE.

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New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Saturday:—The depression which lay over Upper Sind yesterday has moved Eastward into Rajputana where the barometer has fallen briskly. The depression has occasioned more cloudy weather in North-west India and a duststorm at Bikaner. At the same time a small Storm is advancing northward along the west coast so that while the barometer has risen briskly in Ceylon and Malabar it has fallen slightly in Bombay. This storm has occasioned rain over the south and west of the Peninsula, the principal amounts having been one inch and three-quarters at Colombo one inch at Trivandram and Mormagoa and about three quarters of an inch at Karwar, Madura and Negapatam and dust and thunder storms appear likely to extend over North Bombay, the west of the Central Provinces and adjacent districts. The only other rainfall reported is light showers in Assam. The barometer is rather low over Lower Burma, elsewhere the changes are unimportant. Temperature has risen fast and is very high for the time of year in Gujarat and neighbouring regions. It is also high in Burma and North Bengal. It is on the other hand very low over the South of the Peninsula and the Gangetic plain. Conditions are unsettled over the west and south of the Peninsula where an early strom is affecting the weather and they are inclined to become unsettled in Lower Burma. Elsewhere the weather is quiet and on the whole cooler than usual.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Rajputana and at Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Deesa and Ahmedabad, a brisk rise at Cochin and Akola, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the readings are nearly uniform.

Winds in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and on the Bombay Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms or variable breezes prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to light.

Both the day and night temperatures are in large to very large excess of the normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Surat and the lowest 67° at Cawnpore and Jubbulpore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the reporting area.

Nearly two inches of rain has fallen at Colombo, and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Akola and Amraoti, and a few drops at Cochin and Malegaon.

The pressure is abnormally low on the West Coast from Goa northwards as far as Veraval, and the weather in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and at a few stations in the Bombay Presidency is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy. Light showers accompanied by thunder and lightning may be expected over the country lying to the south of latitude 22°. Colombo reports moderate southwest winds and rough sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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(*Nearest to Gymkhana.*)
THIS NEW HOTEL, during the short period of two years has received the best Testimonials from all classes of European gentry as regards food, cleanliness, attendance, &c. It is situated on a very cool and shady site, commands pleasant views and has large and airy rooms. Home-comforts are guaranteed. Monthly contracts on MODERATE CHARGES.

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THE BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
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MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY: A fragment. By Prof. F. Max Muller, K. M., with 6 Portraits	9	6
MODERN ABYSSINIA: By Augustus B. Wylde, with Frontispiece and a map.		
ENGLAND'S DANGER: The future of British Army Reform. By T. Von Sosnosky wtth Maps.	5	10
BRITISH POWER & THOUGHT: A Historical Inquiry. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning	4	8
SAINT LOUIS IX OF FRANCE: The Most Christian King. By Fredrick Perry, M. A.	3	12
CARTOONS: By Sir John Tenniel Selected from the pages of Punch	2	3
BOXING: The Modern System of Glove Fighting. By Capt. W. E. Johnstone with 37 Illus.	2	3
LORD ROSEBERY: Imperialist By J. A. Hammerton with Portrait	1	5
MY INDIAN QUEEN: By Guy Boothby with 16 Illus.	1	10

NEW COLONIALS at Re. 1:10.
Gwynett of Thornhaugh, a Romance, by F. W. Hayes.
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According to Plato. By F. F. Moore.
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The Child, His Nature and nurture.
First Aid to the Injured.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENHILL—April 21, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of F F Greenhill, of a son.

LONG—April 13, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev H J Long, Chaplain, of a son (prematurely.)

MARRIAGES.

RADLEY—FRASER—April 18, at St Paul's Church, Asansol, by the Rev G Mackonochie, Bertram Vernon Radley, of the East Indian Railway, to Eva Alice, second daughter of the late George Goodridge Fraser, of Mirzapore, N-W P.

STEPHENS—SANDYS—April 16, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev R M Kirwan, M A, Chaplain, John William Watson Stephens, M D, Cantab, D P H, to Mary Sophie, eldest daughter of Lieut-Colonel E C C Sandys, I S C.

DEATHS.

DALY—April 21, at Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, Henry Dermot Daly, Captain, 4th Burma Battalion (late of the 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish Regiment), aged 40 years and 10 days.

KELLY—April 21, at Coonoor, F W Kelly, F R G S, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, and Straits Settlements.

KNIGHT—April 20, at Hassan, of heart-disease, J W Knight, Retired Senior Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Service.

LONG—April 14, at Dalhousie, James Hubert, the infant son of H J and M L Long.

McDERMOTT—April 15, at Murree, Garnet Robert Plunkett, the dearly-loved infant son of William and Elizabeth McDermott aged 8 months and 23 days.

KEMP'S LIST.
THE NEW NATURAL IRON-TONIC WINE,
FERRO-VINA.
Gives Rich Red Blood.
Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
Contains no Bitters.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1901.

THE INDIAN BORDERLAND.

Now that attention is again directed to the North-West frontier, the appearance of Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich's book on "The Indian Borderland" (Methuen) is opportune. Twenty-five years ago, as the author remarks in his preface, all that we knew of frontier geography was narrowed to a few lines running westward from India and terminating in the cities of the Afghan and Baluchistan highlands. The hills which faced us on our own border, on to which we could step from the plains were still shrouded in mystery, and our knowledge of the people was as shadowy as that of their land. During the past twenty-five years, however, a great change has been effected in the measure of our information about these regions, and Sir Thomas Holdich has done much to bring this about. His connection with the Survey Department led him to visit that interesting country. He says that in his work he merely considers frontier policy, past or future, as one who has simply looked on—as a surveyor and not as a political adviser or military leader, excepting so far as concerns the Perso-Baluch boundary, where he held the chief political responsibility. All the same he does not eschew politics, and tells us frankly that he thinks but little of Russian schemes against Afghanistan, and he discusses Russia, England and Afghanistan with far more freedom and vigour than we might expect one who only claims to be a surveyor. He believes that Russia will cease to trouble the Afghan borderland. He does not think the Amir will be as considerate towards the Indian frontier. Indeed, he is inclined to lay more blame for frontier disturbances at the door of the Amir than any one else has done so far. He contends that in spite of all our treaties and delimitations, we have not yet reached finality either of policy or of position on the frontier, because there can be no stability of national existence in Afghanistan. Disintegration, in his opinion, is sure to come, and with it, or before it, probably a Russian occupation of Herat, which will be followed by a British occupation of Eastern Afghanistan with the Hindu Kush and its western extensions as a barrier, passable only at certain well-known points, forming as definite a frontier as the Oxus and one far more difficult to cross. We have contributed much to give a national entity to that nebulous community, which we call Afghanistan, but which the Afghans never call by that name, by drawing a boundary all round it and elevating it to the position of a buffer state between ourselves and Russia. All this has been done at great expense, and with infinite pains, and we are now in a position to question the results of our labour and outlay. On the far north, that is to say, on the Russian side of Afghanistan, we have attained what is on the whole a very good and satisfactory boundary. Sir Thomas travels beyond the sphere of the surveyor, when, supporting Sir West Ridgeway's contention, he says that the isolation of the northern boundary is never likely to be cause for war, although war may lead to the disruption of the boundary. So far as the northern boundary is concerned, he holds our action to be justified. But as regards the near side of Afghanistan, he observes that we know the limit of our own responsibilities. We know how far we can exercise control over the frontier tribesmen without interfering with Kabul privileges, and he adds: We shall certainly respect our own boundary, and it will be well with us if sooner or later, we do not find the necessity for maintaining this respect exceedingly inconvenient.

No matter how friendly the disposition of the Amir towards us, Sir Thomas Holdich maintains that he cannot help himself in aiding our enemies against us. He will not cease to receive deputations from his Afghan brother-hood who dwell on our side of the line; nor will he decline the asylum that his valleys and hills afford to tribesmen flying from our vengeance and keep open doors for them so that they cannot be punished. Certainly, writes Sir Thomas, he cannot cease to do either. The tenets of the Koran forbid him. And was he not at pains to impress upon Lord Elgin that he could not prevent his soldiers swarming to the assistance of our tribal foes, nor stop the fanatical voice of the mullah, or prevent the escape of political refugees from Kabul at critical junctures? "All these things have happened recently and the boundary will not prevent them happening again. Yet the Amir will not cease to draw his six lakhs subsidy a year for permitting that boundary to exist." Sir Thomas owns that the Amir has even been far too acute to enter on war with England. He is not likely to do it. All the same Sir Thomas is inclined to the belief that we might have achieved the same results at very much less cost and with less irritation to the frontier tribes had we made terms with them instead of with the Amir. We ought to have been behind them, he thinks, for the independent tribes will probably remove all the unprotected pillars and treat the boundary as though it never existed. When we are behind them—from Karachi to the Gomul—they have never troubled themselves about it; when we are not behind them and not in the position to safeguard its existence, the boundary will be treated as if it were not when inconvenient, and as the symbol and sign of a binding agreement on us, if tribal interests point that way.

Afghanistan has but a small history, and that history is but a chapter of the greater one of England in India, remarks the author, who firmly holds that the history of Afghanistan will not last much longer. What is there, he asks, about Afghanistan save and except the firm right hand of its present ruler, to guarantee its continued existence as a buffer state between England and Russia? No other country in the world is interested in its prolonged existence except these two. Afghanistan as a national entity can only exist by favour of military support against her own inability to hold together without it. The Amir claims that he holds the balance between the two powers, that no power can fight single-handed against another neighbouring power which has Afghanistan as its ally and predicts utter defeat, disgrace and regret for the power which fights against the allies. The Amir is not at all likely to do more than sit still. He is well aware that of himself he is powerless, and he does not love either of his neighbours when he ponders over facts. He does not hesitate to remind Russia that she has broken faith with him, and of England in his book, Abdur Rahman wrote: "Though England does not want any piece of Afghanistan, still she never loses a chance of getting one, and this friend has taken more than Russia has." Sir Thomas Holdich does not refer to this point, but speaking in his political role, urges that we shall maintain Afghanistan, not only with our arms against all comers, but with financial support. What after Abdur Rahman? asks the writer. We cannot tell, he replies, only we know this—that the nemesis of ignorance and superstition and cruelty and barbarism will quickly arise if the hand of Abdul Rahman's successor is light and his Government weak, and it will take more bolstering than all our Political Departments can together effect to keep life in Afghanistan if her heart at Kabul pulses feebly. Abdur Rahman and after, is a large question. There is an Afghan proverb of which General Gordon reminded us the other day which says that money and force are the only powers in Afghanistan—money for friends, force for enemies; and the inference is that money will have much to do with the future of Afghanistan when Abdur Rahman shall have passed away to his fathers.

MOUNTAINEERING IN CANADA.

THE interest in mountaineering as a pastime has been steadily growing in Europe for many years past, but it was not until quite recently that the dangerous fascinations consequent on climbing caught the Americans. The pastime having engaged their attention it was only to be expected that the Yankees would conclude there are things waiting to be done in their country which will eclipse the exploits of climbers in the Alps and Andes, in which ranges Mr. Edward Whymper has gained a great reputation among mountaineers. He has recently gone out to America to climb the Rocky Mountains under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, and this marks an important epoch, says the "Field" in the history of North American Mountaineering. The Canadian ranges furnish the best of the unspoiled centres that remain, offering many attractions to the climber with very many difficulties to impede their exploration. There are, of course, the Himalayas, which are as yet practically untouched, though Dr. and Mrs. Workman, during their cycling trip in India last year, did some climbing in unknown parts. Although India abounds with sportsmen mountaineering has apparently little attraction for them, and there are only a few European adherents who could afford either the time or the money to visit this country on a mountaineering expedition. As in Switzerland the railway runs right into the heart of the Canadian mountains, but although easy to approach they are not easy to get at. The timber on their lower slopes furnishes obstacles not easily to be realised by those who know the forests of Europe; to get through them is often like traversing an abattis or entanglement. A snow-slide or the bed of a creek is often the only practicable way, the undergrowth being often as high as a man and hiding a comrade only a few yards off. There have, of course, been many serious attempts made and two members of the English and two of the Swiss Alpine Clubs have succeeded in scaling Mount St. Donald, the American Matterhorn. There are other claimants beside Mount St. Donald to the title of the Canadian Matterhorn. Mount Assiniboine, says our contemporary, looks so much like the Matterhorn that a photograph of the one mountain might be mistaken, at a hasty glance, for a picture of the other, and it presents all the difficulties of the Matterhorn, together with other difficulties peculiar to itself. An attempt to scale it was made, as recently as last summer, by two Chicago men accompanied by trappers and Swiss guides. They reached an altitude of 11,100ft., found themselves on a steep slope, on which they could only make a hundred feet in an hour and a half, and had to turn back. Then they mounted their horses, and promptly lost their way in the forest within thirty miles of Banff. They not only bivouacked supperless, but ultimately had to kill their horses for food before the trappers, who had returned to Banff before them, came back and found them trying to signal their whereabouts by lighting fires and exploding cartridges. This is one of the mountains Mr. Whymper is expected to attempt, and it would be a great triumph if the conqueror of the original Matterhorn should also be the conqueror of its counterpart in the Canadian Rockies; but whatever triumphs he may win he is bound to leave abundant oportunities of distinction to those who come after him.

INCOME TAX IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

As might be naturally expected, the severity of last year's famine is reflected in the report on the collection of income tax in the Bombay Presidency. This applies particularly to the Northern Division, wherein the severity of the famine was unequalled by that in any other part of India. It was also bad in the Southern Division, but compared with the Northern Division that escaped lightly. In Ahmedabad greater attention was paid regarding the persons who are liable to pay tax, and this led to an increased collection, a similar result following on careful scrutiny of the Kaira lists. In addition to famine, there were also present the lingering effects of plague, and not only was trade depressed, but the number of money lending transactions was materially curtailed. The conditions were unpromising in the Southern Division, but the results are on the whole pleasing, greater vigilance in the imposition of the tax materially counterbalancing loss of trade through famine. In the Central Division the collections show an advance of Rs. 8,748, the main factor in which are the large works under construction on the Tapti-Valley, the Amalner-Jalgaon and the Dhulia-Chalisgaon railways. The returns from Karachi show progression, and the increase would have been even greater if it had not been for inundations on the Upper Sind Frontier. The most interesting part of the report deals with income tax collection in Bombay City, and we can readily believe that Mr. H. C. Coorlavala and his staff experience great difficulty in performing their work amid such an enormous and mixed trading population. The Department has much trouble in forming a reliable estimate of the profits of some native traders who do not close their accounts every year, but there is a much greater difficulty in dealing with those assessees who produce dishonest accounts, wherein stock is undervalued and expenditure grossly exaggerated. Plague has completely upset trade, and the report admits that the fixing of assessments is mainly guess work. "Under these circumstances it was felt advisable, in the interests of Government, to pitch the assessments this year as high as possible and thus to throw on the assessees the onus of proving correct incomes by submitting their books for examination." Everybody knows of the impoverished state of the Bombay Government's finances, but we hardly think that even the urgent necessity for replenishing its exchequer by squeezing every anna due from those liable to pay tax is sufficient justification for fixing the assessment at an absurd amount simply to make the unfortunate assessee prove that his income is not so great. Some traders may be dishonest, but surely they are in the minority. It is an established principle that majorities rule, and it is certainly hard that men who have faithfully given their financial positions should be put to the trouble, inconvenience and expense of disproving the conjecture of the officials. The report laments over the decreased profits of joint stock companies and the depression in the mill industry, and the collections more clearly emphasise how great is the loss of trade which Bombay has sustained by reason of the establishment of direct communication with Europe and the Persian Gulf and the African coast ports.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Now that France is reducing her forces in China and that the Germans are desirous of doing the same, it is probable that a further reduction will be effected in General Gaselee's contingent. No orders have yet issued, but it is understood that after the Imperial Service Troops have started for India, the next corps likely to return are the 1st Bengal Cavalry, 1st Madras Infantry and some of the Madras Sappers.

VACANCIES IN HIGH POSTS.

No official information is yet available regarding the filling up of the appointments which are about to be vacated by Sir Arthur Trevor and Mr. Upcott. Of the seniors in the Railway Branch whose services entitle them to be considered in the running for the Secretaryship, Mr. Spring is now in Madras, Mr. Brereton in Simla and Mr. Hebbert at home on six months' leave.

H.M.S. MARATHON, Captain John G. Field, sailed on Saturday, for the Persian Gulf.

SLIGHT rain fell in Bombay on Saturday night and yesterday.

THE Banks of Bengal and Bombay have increased their rates of interest on loans from six to seven per cent.

THE Amir of Kabul, who was slightly indisposed during the severe winter, is now reported to be in excellent health again.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, proceeds home almost immediately on seven months' leave.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAIKWAR of Baroda is at present on a tour in Upper India, and has visited Cawnpore and Lucknow in the last few days.

THERE were 41 fresh cases and 25 deaths from plague in the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State during the week ending 20th April.

THE Government of India have authorised the supply of a number of "postins" for the use of night sentries of the Quetta garrison during the winter.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the early despatch to Port Elizabeth of a considerable quantity of warm garments for the use of the Indian details in South Africa.

ON the recommendation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, relief will be given from the Royal Patriotic Fund to the families of Indian public followers who die on service in South Africa.

A KOLAR correspondent states that the Mining Board is preparing a memorial asking the Mysore Government for more Police protection on account of the frequent attacks on mills and mine officials.

PLAGUE has broken out in Allahabad, two deaths known to be from the disease having taken place, while it is suspected that several others were due to the same cause.

A VACANCY will shortly occur in the Bengal Legislative Council on the expiry of the term of office of the Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mookerjee, who represents the Calcutta University. We understand that Dr. Ashutosh Mookerjee will offer himself for re-election.

THE following notice was issued on Saturday:—Storm signal. Hoist cautionary flag signal. Small storm passing northward along coast. Intensity of storm unknown, but probably only slight, so that perhaps only thunderstorms with strong squall winds will follow.

LETTERS OF—JUNIUS?

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS may have been Junius, or again he may not. Mr. C. F. Keary, in his "Not on the 'Junius' Controversy," prefatory to the volumes under notice, brings good evidence to show that he was. On that, however, we shall not touch. Our object is to cull some excerpts from the letters of Francis and family which show something of his home life.

PATERNAL COUNSELS.

Dr. Francis, his father, would appear to have been a gentleman not unrelated to the immortal Mr. Pecksniff, to judge by the following extract from a letter to his son when at school:—

"Oh! my dear Phil, rather chuse to be beloved than envied. Make use of your abilities to purchase Friends. Reflect a little how few will acknowledge the superiority that hurts and pains them by the insolence of exerting it. Who would not rather sit down with his own honest darkness, than be insulted by the impertinent light of others? In your present Class remember it will be as contemptible to be left behind as it was, perhaps, unkind to run away from the Lads of the Form below you."

Francis was all his life shaky in his spelling, a characteristic which he shared with Junius. The following paternal admonition is admirably terse:—

"For Cloaths read Clothes—For Kennell read Kennel, for behaves read behaves himself, and then read Johnson. Fare well!"

DR. FRANCIS ON THE MAKE.

We fancy that most sons would look blue on receiving such a request as this from their father, though doubtless the paternal complexion frequently suffers the same change:—

"Dear Phil,—When I used to read pretty Books, I was much pleased with the Hero of one of them, who had laid up a sum of money, which he called the Bank of Friendship. He lend it without interest to his friends, if indeed we can lend Money to a friend without interest. Whether you have such a bank I do not know, but I was at an anchor here last week, an bid upon the Credit of it for somewhat more than necessaries. I am therefore compelled to tell you I shall be much obliged to you for a thirty pound note next post. Beside the interest of Friendship, I shall with pleasure pay any expence that attend it, when either my spiritual or temporal revenues come in."

BENGAL SOCIETY IN 1774.

When Philip Francis was appointed a member of the Indian Council in 1774, he took out his brother-in-law, Alexander Mackrabie as his secretary. That gentleman, who was possessed of a pungent pen, did not greatly admire the ways of Indian society:—

"If splendour accompanied Heat, a Ball in India ought to be uncommonly splendid. The appearance of the Ladies even before Country Dances was rather ardent than luminous, when the Minuets are ended they go home with their Partners to undress and after a little Refreshment return again in the purest Innocence of Muslin and the Simplicity of a Night-gown. The zeal and activity with which they exert themselves in Country dances is exercise enough for the Spectators. By dint of Motion these Children of the Sun, in a very few minutes, get as hot as their Father, and then it is not safe to approach them. In this agitation they continue, literally swimming 'thro' the dance till he comes himself and reminds them of the hour."

"Even the Recreations of this Country are little Riots. Thirty people at Breakfast, fifty at Dinner. Suppers at Midnight, Dances till Daylight. But we are reforming apace. To instance the Ceremonies of the Table. We now only toast Healths and Sentiments in Gills and half-pints of Claret. Formerly instead of drinking a Glass of Wine with a Gentleman it was usual to throw a chicken at his Head,—while the ladies pelted with Sweetmeats and Pastry. This was thought Refinement in Wit and Breeding."

"November 3, 1775.—A party at the Claverings with Sir E. Impey and lady; the whole house of Barwell—we only wanted the Governor to make it complete. The evening was stupid enough and the supper detestable. Great joints of roasted Goat with endless dishes of cold fish. With respect to conversation—we had 3 or 4 songs screeched to unknown tunes; the ladies regaled with cherry brandy, and we pelted one another with bread pills a la mode de Bengal."

GERMAN PRINCES AND ENGLISH GOLD.

The war of American independence divided the country far more sharply than the present struggle has done. At any rate, the pro-Yankees were a larger and more respectable body than the pro-Boers of to-day. John Bourke Francis's friend, was one of them, and here is how he describes the calamities of the country, and the result of the employment of mercenary troops:—

"Our Islands deprived of the Support they draw from America, threatened with Famine and insurrection.
The charges of Insurance increased 5 fold.
Ireland dismantled of Troops and——
England (I tremble while I write) upon the Eve of a Foreign War.
One of these German Princes from whom we have hired Subsidiary troops, I am told, wrote to his Agent in Paris, in the following words,
"'Envoyez moi la meilleure Danseuse et la meilleure chanteuse qu'il y ait a Paris, ce sont Messieurs les Anglois que payeront tout ca.'"

WIFELY AMENITIES.

While Francis was in India, he left this wife and his affairs in charge of two friends, Mr. D'Oyly and Mr. Chandler. Mrs. Francis, a lady of an acquisitive turn of mind, kicked sadly against the pricks of their control. Mrs. Francis had taken a house in Harley-street at a rental of £200 a year, against the advice of her "comptrollers":—

"May 19.—I fear I have given Mr. D'Oyly some great offence, though I am not sensible in what manner. What would I give to have my dearest Master and Husband with me to direct my ways. We talked for two hours, I sighed and cryed, One minute I am told I don't dress my Children well enough and another that I spend too much money; what can I do? Mr. D'Oyly and Mr. Chandler have I believe both wrote to you to know if I am absolutely to be fixed to £800 a year, though you have wrote to me and these gentlemen, for me to have unlimited Credit, this they cannot understand, nor do I. They will not, with quietness give me any more and this will not do."

"M. le Mari" apparently considered discretion the better part of valour:—

"Between ourselves, I entirely agree with Mr. D'Oyly and yourself in all your ideas concerning the House in Harley Street, and the Establishment attending it. But why should I tell her so, when the thing is done, and when I know that a serious word from me would break her Heart. Mine will not suffer me to think of it. I approve then intirely of her having £1,200 a year from the commencement of her new establishment and £200 for equipment. In the present state of things, a thousand pounds more or less is of no consequence to me."

But even on these liberal terms Mrs. Francis could not manage.

"Your allowance to me is noble, but I fear my expenses may even exceed that. I asked you for £200 to furnish my house, but it was too little and showed my ignorance in asking. I have now paid within a trifle of £500 and yet my best room has no glasses. . . If ever I have the happiness to see you here, you will then be a judge how I have laid out the money.

Francis was an indulgent husband, and sent frequent gifts to his wife and children. He sent the necklace mentioned in the following passage to his daughter, with what result is told below:—

"Monday, 28th.—At last my diamond earings are come home, and the necklace made from the Surpeath; it looks very well and showy, but too good for Betsey, so I have taken it to myself. I have had your ever valuable dear Picture set round with Brilliants, not to increase its value—that cannot be—but that I may have the pleasure of wearing it—altogether my jewels look very well."

Mrs. Francis's style of communication must occasionally have been a little galling to her husband's pride.

"Now for your Letter dated April 27, 1779 by the Southampton: you say you write this merely to tell me you were then well, indeed I thank you most heartily for so doing . . . Your staying after all these strange things you tell me about is more and more odd you tell me your wish is to quit India, but why don't you do it, no other person but yourself would consider what will be of use to the Country, surely your staying or otherwise cannot make any great differance."

But the following passage shows that with all her faults, her love for her husband was true and deep, and that she was haunted with fears on account of his prolonged absence:

"Your staying in India one year more is the most dreadful disappointment to me. What can detain you, my dear Philip, indeed I cannot say as you do, it is quite indifferent to you whether you stay or come home, it is not so to me, I can assure you; I am sorry to find it is not so with you, but separation, I was but too sure, for almost seven years, would make a great alteration in your affection and indeed I am sorry to say I fear it has a very great one indeed."

We find that in all our selections, we have only quoted one letter from Francis himself. Space, however, forbids us to do more, and we must refer our readers to the book itself. The whole collection is a good sample of the lost epistolary art.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE ENVOYS AND THE EMPRESS.

FURTHER DISORDERS.

FIGHTING NEAR THE GREAT WALL.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Liu-Kwin-Ting's troops are returning and occupying fresh points.

The French General, Bailloud, is ready to act but has been ordered to refrain from hostilities pending renewed remonstrances to Li-Hung-Chang.

A new Edict has been issued appointing a Board of National Administration comprising four of the Ministers.

Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching relieve the Empress of public functions. The object of this is not understood.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The objects of the Board appointed by the new Chinese Edict mentioned in yesterday's message were incorrectly described through an error in the translation are the identical note of the Board mentioned on the 24th instant.

Marauders are becoming bolder along the line of communication between Tientsin and Peking and have attacked the transport junks.

Count Waldersee has sent a mixed column against them.

Large bodies of Boxers are committing depredations and threatening the Christians in the Paotingfu districts.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Germans from Paotingfu had a considerable fight on the 23rd instant near the Great Wall driving the Chinese back into Shansi with heavy loss.

The Germans lost four men and captured four flags and four guns.

The French Troops obedient to instructions avoided hostilities.

REVOLT IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Arabs at Milianah in Algeria have revolted and looted the village of Marguerite, killing, wounding, and capturing most of the inhabitants.

The French Administrator was also captured.

Troops have been despatched to the scene.

APRIL 28.

The trouble in Algeria was due to the local Marabout preaching extermination of foreigners and the recovery of stolen lands.

The movement was speedily suppressed and is not likely to spread.

M. DELCASSE'S VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The "Journal de St. Petersburg" warmly eulogizes M. Delcasse whose sagacity and broadmindedness will contribute largely to the furtherance of the aims of the alliance for the preservation of the general peace.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

APRIL 27.

Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons said it was not proposed to inaugurate a full scheme of civil administration during Sir A. Milner's absence which would only be of short duration.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE OGADEN SOMALI EXPEDITION.

Information has been received that the British expedition against the Ogaden Somalis is so incapacitated by sickness among the officers and by scarcity of water as to be obliged to return to the coast where they will await a better opportunity of punishing the murderers of Mr. Jenner.

The object of the operations telegraphed on the 23rd instant was to seize Ford Juba and prevent the Ogadens from watering their herds.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In the final game for the Association Cup between the Tottenham Hotspurs and Sheffield United, which was replayed at Bolton to-day, the Hotspurs won by three goals to one.

CALCUTTA PLAGUE OFFICER ASSAULTED BY THE MARWAREES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

At the Calcutta Police Court, yesterday, five well-to-do Marwarees were charged with using criminal force towards and assaulting Dr. Hossack, Plague Officer, and his Assistant. It seems that a Marwaree lad, a tenant of one Hookoom Chand, the first accused in the present case, died of plague, but a misleading medical certificate was obtained, stating that the lad died of remittent fever. When the body was removed to the burning ghat the true cause of death was ascertained, and Dr. Hossack was deputed to superintend the disinfection of the house in which the lad had died. Ample notice was given to the inmates, but when the Plague Officer and his assistants attempted to enter, they were obstructed and assaulted by the accused, who was promptly arrested by the police. The case is proceeding.

FANCY BALL AT BELGAUM.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A well-attended and most successful fancy ball took place at Belgaum at the Club on the 25th instant. No one was admitted except in Fancy dress and also under conditions that the dresses only cost 5 rupees each, but looking at the many beautiful dresses that seemed impossible. Much credit is due to the ladies who so successfully superintended the decoration of the ball room and also that still more important item the dinner which preceded the dance. The dinner was arranged at small tables beautifully decorated with white flowers and green drapery. Ample use had been made in the ball room of the many beautiful ferns and crotons, which flourish exceedingly in Belgaum. The verandah was arranged for sitting out, carpeted and furnished. And now a few words about the dresses, "place aux Dames." Mrs. Plowden wore a most becoming dress as Milkmaid, Mrs. Earle an old military uniform of hundred years ago, Mrs. Stephens, "White Wings," Mrs. Minchin "Wearing o' the Green," Mrs. Bligh "A Peasant," Mrs. Clarke "Milkmaid," Mrs. Pigne "Folly." The dresses of the gentlemen were not so good as those of the ladies, owing to the short time for preparation. The band of the 15th M. I. played a good programme.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ATLANTIAN.

THE hired transport Atlantian, 6,167 tons, Captain William S. Wallace, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Colombo, which port she left on the 22nd inst. She brought Lance-Sergeant Moorman, 1st Glouster Regiment as a passenger. During the voyage she met with an electric storm on the night of the 24th inst. Her foremast head was struck by lightning and the out wooden portion of it splintered. The ship's compass was also seriously affected. Occasional heavy rain along the coast line was experienced from Ceylon, and variable winds.

HONOURS FOR SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

H. M. the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir Arthur Havelock, late Governor of Madras, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

RAIN AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 18.

During the last week the heat in Poona has been great. Yesterday smart showers of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell in the afternoon. To-day, during the whole day, the sky has been cloudy and bore a monsoon-appearance. Rain also fell in the Deccan, at Belgaum, Miraj, Sangli, Karad, Koregaum and Satara. Heavy rain has fallen in some of these places where drinking water was getting scarce. This has been most welcome at Miraj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Wace, Director-General of Ordnance, has arrived in Simla on completion of his tour.

We regret to learn that Major Patton-Bethune, 3rd Hussars, died of enteric fever at Lucknow on Thursday evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Dring is to be appointed Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteers, vice Colonel Rendell, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Colonel Deane will continue to hold the post of resident in Kashmir until everything is in train for starting the administration of the new frontier province.

It now seems extremely improbable that any British Cavalry regiments will be sent from India to South Africa; but definite orders on the subject are awaited.

It is now practically settled that the Howitzer Brigade Division, which is eventually to be sent to India, will be placed at Jhansi and Nowgong, so that the three batteries can drill together in the cold season.

It is notified that the 48th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) is linked with the 6th and 10th (Jat) Regiments of Bengal Infantry. The 13th Bengal Infantry will be linked with 2nd, 4th and 6th Bengal Infantry.

On the night of the 13th instant a sepoy of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles, on sentry at the main gate of the Gilgit Fort, shot himself dead with his rifle. This is the second case of suicide among the men of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops at Gilgit within the last few months.

Brigadier-General W. H. Riddell, Commanding the Bombay District, having proceeded on 10 days' temporary leave from 26th instant, the Command of the Bombay District and Garrison devolves upon Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Sinclair, A. A.-G., Bombay District, the next Senior Officer in the District.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, APRIL 27.—Pigott, Lieutenant, Punjab, Suffolk Regiment, on duty, from England.

Richardson, Lieutenant, Punjab, K.R. Rifles, on duty, from England.

Bull, Lieutenant, Punjab, R.H.A., on duty, from England.

Jackson, Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st Somerset L.I., on duty, from England.

Robson, Major, Punjab, The Queens, on leave, from Rawalpindi.

Rowan, Lieutenant, Punjab, Wilts. Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.

Balfour, Major, 13th B.L., on remount duty, from Jubbulpore.

Dempsey, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, R.A.M.C., on leave, from Lucknow.

MacDonald, Major, Bengal, R.A.M.C., on leave, from Lucknow.

Hawter, Major, Bengal, 1st N. Staff Regiment, proceeding to South Africa, from Pachmarhi.

Greenwood, Lieutenant, Madras, R.A.M.C., on duty, from Netley.

Parr, Lieutenant, Madras, R.H.A., on duty, from Woolwich.

Hislop, Lieutenant, Bombay, 5th Cavalry, on duty, from Jacobabad.

Collingridge, Lieutenant, Bombay 2nd Royal Scots, on duty, from Belfast.

Rowe, Major, Bombay, R.W. Kent Regiment, on duty, from Aden.

Ellis, Lieutenant, Bombay, 7th M. Battery, on duty, from Sheerness.

Adler, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. Fusiliers, on duty, from Dover.

Johnson, Lieutenant, Bombay, 5th Lancers, on duty, from Canterbury.

Crichton, Lieutenant, Bombay, 3rd B.L.I., on duty, from Quetta.

Furber, Lieutenant, Bombay, Shropshire L.I., on duty, from England.

Turner, Captain, Bombay, Suffolk Regiment, on duty, from Quetta.

Gover, Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Cheshire Regiment, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 27.—Rowe,, Major, Bombay, R.W. Kent Regiment, on duty, to Deolali.

Pigott, Lieutenant, Bombay, Suffolk Regiment, to join, to Quetta.

Frodsham, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, East Surrey Regiment, on leave, to England.

Balfour, Major, Bengal, 13th Lancers, to re-join, to Department.

MacDonald, Major, Bengal, R.A.M.C., on leave, to England.

Dempsey, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, R.A.M.C., on leave, to England.

Spiller, Lieutenant, Bengal, R.A.M.C., on duty, to Meerut.

Broughton, Major, Bengal, York and Lancashire Regiment, on leave, to England.

Robson, Major, Punjab, The Queens, on leave, to England.

Parr, Lieutenant, Madras, R.H.A., on duty, to Secunderabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left this evening.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

The mail steamer China, from Aden, arrived here to-day.

APRIL 28.

The steamers N. L. Karlsruhe, from Aden and N. L. Konigalbert, from Penang, arrived here to-day.

The steamer Bengal arrived at Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 3 22-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3½ per cent. Consols	94 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

THE ESCAPE OF A BOER PRISONER.

THERE was a rumour current in Bombay on Saturday, that the Boer Prisoner who was missed at Ahmednagar had been re-captured and was confined in the guard room of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Enquiry disclosed that the story was made up of a modecum of truth and a considerable amount of fiction. There is a Boer Prisoner in the Guard room at Colaba, but this is an individual who is to be sent back under orders to South Africa. He has been detained in Bombay since the arrival of the Hawarden Castle and will be shipped back in the same vessel. The Boer who is reported to have escaped has not yet been recaptured or at all events nothing was known in Bombay on Saturday morning of his re-arrest. How he escaped appears to be a mystery to the authorities. On entraining at Bombay the prisoners were reported to be correct in number; and again they were reported correct at Poona, and it was only at Ahmednagar that the man George Grey was missed. Wherever the train stopped on its way to Ahmednagar sentries were posted and the utmost vigilance was maintained.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

END OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

FUTURE OF RUGBY FOOTBALL.

STABLE BOYS' STRIKE AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE hunting season wears slowly to a conclusion. Not unnaturally, men are loth to give up their sport, for since November the going was never in better order, and with mid-April nearly arrived, first-rate runs continue to be enjoyed. The spring is quite a fortnight later than usual. A friend who has just returned from a visit to Norfolkshire informs me that in some districts the farmers have not yet got in their seeds, and the blackthorn, which commonly blossoms in March, is only now coming into flower. However, the present week will witness the end of a hunting season whose fortunes have been chequered in a peculiar degree. Mr. E. Boyce Podmore has been appointed Master of the Vine Hounds in succession to Mr. Gordon Russel, who has resigned after holding office for one season. During that brief period he showed excellent sport. Followers of the Vine had not to complain of a single blank day, and a satisfactory number of foxes was accounted for. The Rev. E. A. Milne's first season with the Cattistock Hounds has been most successful. There was no blank day, and on 121 hunting days 72 1-2 brace of foxes were killed, a total largely in excess of the usual number, and which will compare favourably with the doings of any pack in the kingdom. On Monday the closing meet of the Fitzwilliam Hounds was held at Wansford, and the opportunity was taken to present Mr. C. B. E. Wright with a handsome testimonial. Mr. Wright has been associated with the management of the Fitzwilliam Hounds for several years, and leaves them to officiate as Master to the Old Berkshire in succession to Mr. E. W. Dunn.

An extraordinary run was witnessed recently with the Enfield Chase staghounds. The deer was liberated near Cole Green, and until Broxbourne Bury Park was reached in an hour and forty minutes hounds never checked for a moment. Being cast forward by Turner, they recovered the line and sped away again over a fine hunting country. At Wormley Woods the huntsman had a chance to tackle the deer, but after a struggle it succeeded in escaping, and eventually was taken at Hammond-street. In the four and a half hours this remarkable run lasted hounds travelled nearly forty miles, and needless to say, "squandered" the majority of their field. Only three witnessed the finish, and two out of the three were ladies; the select few also included the huntsman (C. Turner) and both the whippers-in. A large field assembled at Wynnstay on Saturday to meet Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds. Mr. Frank Cotton was in command, as, with a few exceptions he has been throughout the season, and a start was made by drawing Halton Wood. Several foxes were at home, and the selected one was forced away from the covert and seemed inclined fairly to face the open. His heart failed him, however, and an unexciting hunt round about Halton Wood resulted in his escape. After this several coverts were drawn blank, but near Knolton an outlying fox was viewed, and, hounds being cast, promptly hit off the line and raced away for Belancoe. After a capital run, which lasted nearly an hour, they pulled down their fox in the vicinity of Blake's Wood. First-rate sport was enjoyed in the Shires last week. With the Belvoir Hounds the run of the season was obtained from Waltham Ashes.

Though the Rugby season is nearly over, and internationals under both codes are things of the past, yet there is no gainsaying the fact that Rugby England is still exercised as to her lost laurels, and schemes for retaining the same by the selection of teams really representative of her strength. Amongst the many schemes promulgated by those who consider the lack of discrimination in selection, rather than lack of good men, has been the cause of England's failure, the most loudly trumpeted has been a proposal to play a perpatetic team of probables against the best clubs of England on a succession of Saturdays, with a view to securing similarity of style, and finally, by a process of elimination, the best men. This scheme is viewed with some amusement in official circles. The honesty and enthusiasm, even the ingenuity of the promulgator, are admitted, but its practicability is laughed to good-natured scorn. "Utterly impracticable" was the verdict of a prominent member of the R.U. "Such a scheme might be useful, and if practicable it would have been adopted when the game was young. Just fancy Oxford and Cambridge letting their men away Saturday after Saturday to play in trials!" The real difficulty, it is admitted in official circles, under which England labours is that her field of choice is too wide for the existing conditions of the game. The selectors in the old days, when North of England clubs regularly met South of England clubs, when R. U. officials referred county and club matches in the north, saw far more of the men than is now possible for them to do.

Ask any of those charged with selecting the English teams if they feel that they know the true form of the men, and if they are in a candid mood—as they generally are—they will frankly confess that they know the true form of some, and the form of others only on particular days or by general or seasonable reputation. Take the case of Walton, the Oxford and Yorkshire half. He owed his selection for the Irish match, not to his Cardiff form, but to his seasonal form prior to the North and South match, when he changed his style, to the subsequent detriment of his play. Before he was a Gillespie, afterwards he was Walton—the rejected for the Scottish match. Similarly, the two West of England halves, who figured in the second North and South match, were necessarily rejected because on the day they were out-played by Oughtred and Kendall, and that in spite of the fact that in terms of their seasonal form and seasonal reputation they were the better pair. Vivyan, again on club and county form, and on his display in the firsst North v. South game, was the best three-quarter in England; yet he vanished after his failure at Cardiff, in spite of his continuing to show the same fine form which had won his place in all the trails before the Welsh match and his cap in that game. The real point is—Was Vivyan sufficiently tried by the trials? Could he play in any company? Had he the adaptability of all great players, or was he made great by others of a type to which he was familiar?

These cases are only cited to show how great the difficulties are of selecting suitable men—difficulties which the R.U. officials are the first to acknowledge. What the R.U. wants, we happen to know, is not a wild-cat scheme which will disorganise club football and interfere with the course of the county championship. We hear that such a scheme is under consideration, and that it will probably take the form of a trial game between a Probable English team and the Champion County, to be played on the latter's ground on the Saturday after the historic North and South. Such a trial game would in no way interfere with the other fixtures of the season, nor would it necessitate the abandonment of the North and South game—a match always worth seeing and worth playing for old associations' sake, for the stimulating of healthy rivalry and for the excellence of the play which it usully provides. Next season the North v. South is down for decision on December 14th, and the game between the Probables and the Champion County would, therefore, be played on the following Saturday, a very convinient date, for both Universities would be able to let their men away.

The Scottish Union, we hear on the authority of the President, are also giving their system of trials serious consideration, and though we are not in a position to state what actual changes are to be made, they will be in the direction of making the trials real trials. This season the Cities had all the men save Crabbie, Ross, and Sivright, and the final trial was in consequence a farce, the Cities beating the rest by two goals, nine tries to nil. It is expected that the S.R.U. may adopt a somewhat similar scheme to the proposal which the R. U. are likely to adopt, that of playing a team of Probables against another strong side. It is obvious in the case of England that the pitting of a team of Probables against the Champion County on the Saturday after the North South match would secure a keen contest, for the county would pay to beat England and win "caps," the probables to become the actuals, and not to be beaten. In any case, a team, not of the best men but of the men best able to play together and possessing a greater homogeneity of style, would be the necessary consequence of such a trial. Nor would the trial necessarily be confined to one game. That and the fact that this scheme does not interfere with club, county, and the classic fixtures are not the least of its claims to consideration.

Relative to the now fortunately ended strike of the Newmarket stablemen, opinions and reasons are naturally quoted *pro* and *con*. There was much sympathy with the men, who were far from well paid—that is, considering their arduous duties, the risks of mishap, the early hours essential, and the valuable cattle with which they are entrusted. Nothing should be more exempt from any species of sweating than sport. In closely cut commercial matters, when competition is met, one can well understand masters being close-fisted. Racing, however, is conducted in every sense on an absolutely opposite plan. It has always been proverbial with racing men that money comes and goes easily. As a fact, thousands are lavished in all directions: not even the biggest business enterprises are financed with such liberality as is the sport of kings. A matter of a thousand or two in the purchase of an untried blue-blooded yearling is not considered—the horse's condition, and even the care bestowed upon him by his "lad," may mean winning or losing of a fortune. As a fact this is the case day after day, and in sport those who pose as owners chiefly for honour and glory's sake, are in the main well qualified to pay for their amusement. These remarks do not apply in each individual case. Some of our trainers are hardworking men, whose measure of success is limited. To these a matter of 2s. or 3s. a week each to a dozen lads might mean something. On the contrary, when we see erected in all directions such palatial training establishments, it savours of an unecessarily niggard hand to curtail a shilling or two in the men's remuneratian.

The term "stable lad" includes employes ranging in age from the diminutive 4st 7lb apprentice of about 12 to the old hand probably aged 45 to 50. All are, of course, not paid equally, the boys receiving as a rule 2s. a week in the first year of their indentures, raised 1s per year until its conclusion. To an ordinary lad whether married or not (and some trainers will not have married men), 18s. or 20s. is the regular wage, that is for those who what is termed, "live, out" If catered for—as is frequently the case—on the premises, 10s. is usually deducted for "keep." In provincial towns, or rather, the country hamlets where racing establishments exist lodgings are at nominal rent, so that bare existence is possible. In Newmarket itself—a busy and always expensive town—some of the men have to pay just half of their wages for anything like accommodation, that is, if they are married and have children. What, then, is £1 per week to live on. We are aware of the usual "present" of one, two, and sometimes there soverigns for a winner, but if not "doing" a useful or lucky horse, a man may go the season through and hardly have one, so no dependence can be placed on that, or the probability of a share in a lump sum presented by an owner on his inspecting visit to the stable. We recognise, also, that the lads "make" a trifle now and again out of the 6s. allowed them for living when away at a meeting. But viewing every everyething in its best light, especially to those to whom money is of so little value, 25s. is by no means an unfair or unreasonable wage to be asked and given, bearing in mind that it is not everybody who "do" a horse, and that the great majority have had to serve a long apprenticeship—sometimes a seven years' term—to a class of menial labour beyond which they can really, unless unusually fortunate, never soar.

The annual report of the Derbyshire County Cricket Club shows that there was a loss of £535 on last season's working, "which, added to the already existing debt, makes it a matter of seriousness. The increased deficit is attributed partly to the war, which made demands on the pockets of everyone, but more especially to the bad weather, through which latter cause the August Bank Holiday match was ruined, there being no play on the Monday, an hour and forty minutes on the Tuesday, and three hours and a half on Wednesday. A study of the balance-sheet shows that not once, at Derby, did the gate receipts amount to £50, the highest total being £49 1s. 6d., which accrued from the Essex match. On the other hand, the takings at Chesterfield and Glossop reached three figures in every instance—Worcestershires at Chesterfield, yeilding £172 8s. 5d. Notts, at Chesterfield, £156 2s. 6d., Lancashire, at Glossop, £109 10s. 2d., and Warwickshire at Glossop £100. The amount received from subscriptions was £648 12., and from donations £236 1s., other sources of income bringing the year's receipts up to £2, 383 7s. 5d. On the debit side match expenses form the greatest item, being £1, 518 4s. 2d., talent money being as low a figure as £77. Mr. S. H. Wood will again act as captain.

Vardon's first big match since his return from America was as severe a test of his form as it could well be. He was playing at Seaford against Jack White, who knows every inch of the course in all weathers, storm was raging all day, and the wind was of the most puzzling discription, and all the luck was against the ex-champion, some of whose best strokes were so affected by the gusts of wind that they proved expensive to him. The first two holes of the match—a thirty-six holes one, with £25 to the winner and £10 to the loser—were haved in five, though at the second Vardon was on the green in two. Then White won two holes, and four more were halved. A victory at ninth put him three up at the turn. Coming home Vardon won the tenth hole and lost the eleventh. Then, after another half, he won two holes in succession, but was two down at the end of the round. In the afternoon White won the first two holes and Vardon the third, and a victory at the sixth put White four up at the turn. He won the tenth and eleventh, and, though Vardon took the next, a success at the fourteenth gave him the victory by six up and four to play. The scores were: White 79 plus 81, equal 160; Vardon, 83 plus 84, equal 167.

According to the "New York Times," a yachtsman of recognised authority said that Independence will meet Constitution in trial races, which will determine the selection of the defender of the America Cup. The difficulty that threatened has thus, a Reuter's message says, been overcome. The official plan of the Independence confirms the statement that Mr. Lawson's yacht will have a greater spread of sail than any previous Cup defender. The areas—as given in a Laffan message—are as follows: Mainsail, 7,905·7ft.; foresail, 1,492ft.; jibsail, 1,583·7ft.; clubtopsail, 2,182ft.; jibtopsail, 1,681ft.; the total corrected area by the New York Yacht Club's measurement rule being 14,611·4ft. The mainmast is 108ft. from deck to cop; the topmast 48ft., and the hom 108ft. 5in. Those who have been permitted to view the hull say that the chief features are the hardness of the bilge, the flatness of the floor, and the length and the leanness of the forward overhang. Her description was summed up by one who had seen her as being of a scow type and a fin-keeler.

THE CENSUS OF FRENCH INDIA.

THE recent Census in British India has disclosed some very remarkable differences in population compared with the Census figures of 1891. And most remarkable of all have been the actual decreases in population in the areas where famine, plague and cholera have prevailed. The time has not yet come when one can examine closely the deficiencies disclosed, as the bare totals are all that have so far been published. But a problem that will have to be considered in this connection is the remarkable decrease of population disclosed by the recent Census in the French Settlements in India, in none of which has famine, plague or cholera prevailed to any extent. From the results that have just been published at Pondicherry we find that Pondicherry (town), with the communes of Oulgaret, Villenour and Babour return a population of 174,456 against 176,235 in 1891, or a deficiency of 1,779. Karikal, too, gives a large decrease of 13,931, or nearly 20 per cent., namely 56,595 inhabitants against 70,526 in 1891. Chandernagore, on the other hand, shows an increase of 2,550—the number being 26,281 against 24,231 in 1891. Mahe, on the Malabar Coast, declares 10,298 against 9,978, being a small increase of 320, Yanaon (Godavery District) shows 5,005 against 5,327, a small decrease of 322. So that the total of the five French possessions in India amounts to 273,185 inhabitants in 1901, showing a decrease of 11,383 compared with 1891.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

LESS FULL THAN USUAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

THE Viceroy arrived yesterday and the Commander-in-Chief three days earlier. The season, therefore, may now be said to have begun. The station is perhaps less full than usual. Correspondents have variously attributed this to the increased cost of living in Simla, and to the absence, with expeditions in China and South Africa, and on famine and plague duty in the plains, of officers who would otherwise be here on leave. Another and even more potent reason may be noticed. I refer to an increasing realisation of the fact that the summer camp of the Governor-General in Council, were measures of the gravest moment to three hundred millions of people are being matured, is not the place for mere holiday makers. There has thus for some time past been a tendency to transfer the junketings, for which Simla was once famous—I might with propriety say notorious—to stations like Mussoorie which are not the headquarters of responsible Government. There is still in Simla a considerable, though decreasing, element composed of families up here to escape the hot weather, and of military and Civil officers on leave. This provides the moving spirits in most of the theatricals and races, cricket, football and gymkhanas and polo, which, owing to the facilities they offer for descriptive writing, often figure somewhat disproportionately in the letters of Simla correspondents. Prominent officials are elected to most of the amusement committees, but they are almost entirely sleeping partners. Their connection in nine cases out of ten being confined to subscriptions, since they have far too much work to make it possible for them to take more than a microscopic share in entertainment, other than those in which the traditions of their appointments prescribe that they shall be the hosts.

If I am tempted, therefore, to devote more space in my weekly letter, to the graver side of life in Simla, and less to the amusements of the station, I have this excuse, that the latter are assuming a continually lessoned position in the place, for the people whose doings are best worth portraying are up here to work and not to play.

A change of considerable local importance was agreed to at the meeting of the Simla Municipality last Wednesday. It concerns the arrangements for the distribution of water to the station. Under the scheme hitherto proposed each house was allowed eight gallons per head of its occupants. This, however, was manifestly insufficient, the corresponding allowance in English towns being more nearly thirty gallons per head. It has now been decided to supply water in proportion to the rental on which taxation is levied. Under this arrangement houses of five hundred rupees rental will receive a hundred gallons of water "per diem," those of 1,800 rupees 207 gallons, and those of 4,000 rupees, 320 gallons. This will be more equitable, but the allowance will have to be further increased if the reasonable needs of the inhabitants are to be supplied. It is, of course, just that those who consume a large quantity of water should pay for the excess, but under the reforms introduced by Mr. Donaldson, whereby a regular system has been brought into existence for the detection of leakage. such an immense change for the better has been made in the matter of the water supply, that there should be no difficulty in very largety increasing the free allowance without unduly depleting the reserve. I believe I am correctly informed in stating that whereas, three years ago, pumping went on almost continually during the dry months at a very heavy cost "per mensem," this year, the supply from gravitation alone has sufficed ever since last September without any pumping. This should mean the relegation of the periodical water famine to the limbo of the past. It should also remove all need for stinting the supply. Its relief to the municipal purse of some thousands of rupees monthly, hitherto paid in dry weather, for firewood for the pumping engines, is a most creditable demonstration of what efficient supervision can effect, but no consideration of reduction of expenditure on pumping should be allowed to weigh against the provision of a sufficient water-supply. The construction of the railway will solve the firewood difficulty, by bringing Bengal coal within reach of the station at a reasenable price, so there is no longer the need that has hitherto existed for husbanding fuel. I may add that the idea of bringing the railway to a terminus at Blessington has been practically given up. This will be a relief to dwellers upon the Kaintu spur. The arrangement now likely to be adopted is to tunnel through the ridge from below "Norwood" to a central station beneath the cart road on the bazaar side of the hill.

There departs from our midst, next week, one who will be much missed, alike in Simla and throughout India. I refer to Sir Arthur Trevor, whose tenure on the Viceroy's Council expires on the 1st May when he retires from Government service. Sir Arthur joined the Bombay Civil Service from Oxford in October 1861, and has thus been nearly forty years in official harness. He had a long career in the Bombay Presidency where he rose from Assistant-Collector to Commissioner in Sind and Member of the Bombay Council, being ultimately appointed Public Works Member on the Viceroy's Council where he has now served for a full terms of five years. It is not for me to speak of what Sir Arthur Trevor accomplished in Bombay and Sind, but the development of the Public Works Department during the period he has been in charge of this branch of the Government of India may be regarded as in some measure my province. The enormous growth which has taken place since 1896 in railway and canal constructions and in the opening out of new telegraph lines will be associated with his name. He will be remembered, however, even more for other reasons. I refer especially to the staunchness with which he has stood up for the welfare of his men—his efforts on their behalf having resulted, amongst other things, in the extension of exchange compensation to a number who would not otherwise have received it. It may further be noticed that it has been during his tenure of office that the railways of India have advanced from being a burden upon the state to a source of revenue. This occurred for the first time last year, and is the begining of a new era in railway enterprise in this country. From henceforth, as the lines now under construction are completed and reach the dividend earning stage, railway revenue may be expected to continually increase without proportionate advance in expenditure. India will thus have an ever growing source of revenue, entirely apart from taxation. It will become possible in India, as is already the case in Germany, where the railways are also state-owned, to diminish freights and increase wagon supply and improve facilities for the speedy transport of both passengers and goods, without demand upon either the revenues or the credit of the Government. In the case of irrigation, an almost equally noticeable state of things has been reached. Here the opening of the Chenab canal has proved the possibility of the rendering fertile of many millions of acres of hitherto almost barren land in the Punjab. The Indus and the Sutlej schemes have been started, and the pace of development is only restrained to accord with the speed at which suitable colonists can be settled upon the newly opened tracts of fertility.

The announcement already telegraphed to you that an additional through wire, between Calcutta and Madras, will be erected next working season, is of considerable importance. There are already three wires in use for through traffic between Calcutta and Madras, but they have proved altogether insufficient. They have to carry not only the messages despatched from Calcutta to Madras, but also the whole of the heavy traffic from Burma and Upper India to Madras, the wires from these areas all passing through Calcutta. There are also a number of messages for the East and Australia which travel by this route. To all these causes of congestion is added the fact that the conductivety of wires along the East Coast is impaired by damp saline breezes from the Bay of Bengal. It is not surprising, therefore, that the existing three wires have proved insufficient and that delays have been of frequent occurrence. Between Bombay and Madras there are now seven through wires working. These have to carry home cables to and from the Far East and Australia in addition to Indian traffic, but being mostly inland, they suffer less from atmospheric causes than do the three wires along the East Coast, which are now to be increased in number to four.

INDIAN CRICKETERS I HAVE MET.

II.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

P. R. CREED, the Old Marlburian who greatly distinguished himself in the annual match against Rugby about the year 1896, by scoring over 200 runs in one innings, is a player who, although he has been several years in India, has not had many opportunities of participating in good cricket, and is consequently scarcely known even by name to the general body of cricketers out here. Most of his appearances in the field have been at Rawalpindi where he was up to a few months ago stationed with his regiment, the Rifle Brigade. Associated with him in the regiment are several other good players, notably J. L. Buxton and G. W. Bell, neither of whom have played often since their arrival in India. In 1898, playing for Rawalpindi v. Lahore, P. R. Creed made a great impression as a batsman and gave the few lovers of the game who witnessed his performance on that occasion some idea of his great hitting powers. Tall and muscular with a long reach, he is just the man to punish a loose ball according to the most approved methods of great hitters like Jessop, Foster and Ford. Although in the match in question he was out before he had got properly set, he remained in long enough to give one the idea of his being a player distinctly above the average of players to be met with out here. In the same match G. F. Gosling, H. D. Watson, B. N. Bosworth Smith and several other good players took part and one of the features was the excellent fielding. Creed in the long field gave us a sample of how carefully Marlborough boys are trained in this most important department of the game, his pick ups and returns being a pleasure to watch. He is now at home on short leave and on his return will join his regiment at their new station, Meerut, where I hope he will have greater opportunities of donning flannels.

A. P. Bateman Champain, the senior of the three brothers of that name out in India, who play for the Gurkha Brigade, and elder brother of F. H. Champain, the Oxford Blue, and Gloucestershire player, is probably one of the best known cricketers in Northern India, his connection with Indian cricket extending over fifteen years. His earlier cricket training was received at Cheltenham College and Sandhurst. While at the latter college he played for Gloucestershire on one or two occasions and met with fair success, so it will seen he is one of the few cricketers in India at the present time who have played for a first class county, the others, it may be interesting to mention here, being his brother H. F. M. R. Jardine, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, W. Troup, H. D. Watson, H. Reynolds, E. H. Bray, A. H. Newnham, M. E. Pavri and C. T Studd. A. P. Champain, although for lack of practice a bit off colour, is still an all-round player to be reckoned with and was certainly a few years ago one of the best players in India. He used to captain the Gurkha Brigade team on the annual tour through the North-West Provinces and has made more than one century in these matches. His brother H. F was also at Cheltenham and Sandhurst, as indeed was C. E. the youngest brother, and at least on two occasions played for Gloucestershire. All three brothers are devoted to the game and one of the pleasures of life at Dharamsala is when the three get together and give lovers of the game an exhibition of all round cricket not often to be seen in India. The Gurkha Brigade are fortunate in possessing several very fine players in addition to the brothers Champain, the best known of whom are:—Capt. E. M. Lang, Capt. J. L. Rose, K. Wigram, Capt. H. D. Watson, A. B. Tillard, M. E. Dopping-Hepenstal, B. M. L. Brodhurst and E. G. Drummond.

A. P. Douglas, the old Alleynian, has never, as is generally supposed by lovers of the game out here, played for Surrey. Shortly after he left Dulwich and when at Woolwich, he made several appearances for the Gentlemen of Surrey about the middle eighties, I think it was, but he never played for the County although I believe he was asked to do so by the Surrey executive about the same time that his contemporary at Dulwich, the late M. P. Bowden was playing. It was at the Oval that I was first afforded the pleasure of studying A. P. Douglas's form and he certainly then gave unmistakeable signs of developing into a first class player. The exigences of the service, however, never gave him an opportunity of becoming a county player and most of his cricket since he left Dulwich has been played in India. As a batsman his style is somewhat slow to watch, and he wants the dash that has so distinguished his younger brothers R. N. and J., the Old Cambridge Blues, but when he is allowed to take the measure of the bowling he can score as fast as any other batsman in India. As a bowler he requires careful watching and often gets wickets at a smaller cost when other bowlers are completely at sea. In the field he is very safe and with the exception of M. R. Jardine is about the best in this department of the game in the Presidency.

F. G. Turner, elder brother of the famous Essex players of that name is one of the cheeriest cricketers of my acquaintance. I first met him up at Simla in 1899, in which year he headed the Simla C. C. batting averages, beating such players as C. Wigram, R. L. Rickets, E. L. French, J. B. Wood and B. N. Bosworth-Smith for first place. He is rather a nervous starter, but when he gets going there is no pleasanter style than his to watch. When he is in, things are usually of a very lively order, and if it was not for a tendency to occasionally misjudge leg balls, his style would be as near perfection as that of any other batsman in India. In the field he is a bit careless, but when he likes he is one of the safest men in the long-field I have seen out here. He goes home this year, I believe, on long leave and will probably be found assisting Essex.

No batsman's style has impressed me more than that of S. D. Pears, the Madras player. I first had the pleasure of seeing him in the field at Calcutta in 1899 when he captained the Madras team in the two matches against Behar Wanderers and Calcutta. He met with great success in both and struck me as being one of the safest bats I have ever seen in India. From the commencement of his innings runs seem to come with perfect ease from his bat, and he is never at a loss what to do with a ball. He is not a fast scorer, but makes runs at about the rate of forty an hour, and always looks like making a long stay at the wicket. At the present time he is undoubtedly the best batsman in the Madras Presidency and no "All India" team would be representative without him.

Another Madras player whose style also greatly impressed me is R. H. Dewing who was one of the 1899 team to Calcutta. Like the Western India Champion J. G. Greig, he received his earlier cricket training at Tonbridge, and his style is not unlike that players, only he is a harder hitter. Some of the best cricket in the match against Behar Wanderers was witnessed when Dewing and Pears were batting and Dewing, it will be remembered, scored a century.

R.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

FROM time to time, within the past three or four years, short paragraphs have appeared in our columns giving details of the erection of new buildings in various parts of Calcutta. Few, however, have any idea of the numbers, in the aggregate, of these buildings, some of which are even now under construction, or of the enormous amount of capital expended upon them both in the city proper, and some of its suburbs. Dealing with commercial places of business in the first instance there are now buildings in the busiest block of the city, two enormous edifices to the west of Dalhousie Square; one is intended for a Railway office, and the other will be the business premises of a well known firm of Engineers. These two are enormous buildings, and are expected to be completed in six months. On the Strand Road, near the Custom House, another huge building is rapidly rising, intended to accommodate a mercantile firm. In Clive Street itself one large firm of Engineers and Contractors have within a couple of years, re-built and now occupy an elegant edifice, one of the finest in the city. Turning to Dalhousie Square, there has been recently built, a large three-storied house, at the junction with Lal Bazar which will accommodate no fewer than four trading firms. A large four storied building has taken the place of the small one in the occupation of Messrs. Ranken and Co., and on the Esplanade a magnificent pile has sprung up at the corner of Dacre's Lane, now in the occupation of two other well-known trading firms. Turnin into Chowringhi, the new buildings, three storied intended, for the Army and Navy Stores, are rapidly approaching completion. But the greatest transformation of all is to be seen in Alipur. Old residents of Calcutta will remember the large vacant plot of ground, opposite the Judge's Court. This ground has been built upon quite recently, no fewer than fifteen palatial residential dwellings having sprung up there within the past four or five years. These are some of the principal new buildings either completed or within a measurable distance of completion. From a rough computation, there cannot have been less than a crore of rupees invested in the construction of these building one more proof of the enormous advances being made in the expansion and improvement of the city, mainly on account of the rapdiy increasing trade of the port.—"Englishman."

CRICKET.

An interesting match was played between the Past and the Present Students of the Elphistone High School on Friday last at 2 p.m., in the compound of the School. The Present Elphistonians having won the toss went in first and scored 137 runs for 9 wickets down. Messrs. K. A. Date (Captain), V. G. Shete and Panthaki contributing 50,42 and 16 runs, respectively, while the Past Elphistonians scored 42 runs in all. Messers. H. D. Kanga, S A Shete and P. K. Telang contributing 11, 11 and 9 runs, respectively, that is to say none them could stand Mr. Date's bowling. The feature of this match was the half century scored by Mr. Date in excellent style and the stamping by the wicketkeeper, J. J. Mody. The team of the Past Elphistonians was more than a match to the Present one and won the match very creditably. The following are the detailed scores—

THE PRESENT ELPHINSTONIANS.

Panthakic Shinker b H Kanga	16
V G Shete st J Mody b D Kanga	42
K A Date c H Kanga b D Kanga	50
N M Shroff b R J Mody	0
N N Contractor b R J Mody	2
B V Desai st J J Mody b D Kanga	0
Vijaykar (senior) run out	3
F P Mehta c Mehta b D Kanga	1
P G Diveatri st J J Mody b D Kanga	6
J B Jassawala not out	7
K L Dalal not out	1
Purshotam did not bat	
Extra	9
Total	137

PAST ELPHISTONIANS.

S Mehta c Purshotam b Date	0
P K Telang c Desai b Date	9
H D Kanga l-b-w b Date	11
R D Kanga c Contractor b Date	0
D D Kanga b Date	0
J J Mody b Purshotam	3
R J Mody b Purshotam	0
S A Shete b Purshotam	11
M V Mehta c Shroff b Purshotam	0
R V Shinker c Panthaki b Date	0
M P Mistry not out	6
Madon b Parshotam	0
Extra	1
Total	42

BURIED TREASURE.

A Kulu correspondent writing to the Lahore paper says:—We have not had any treasure-hunters here of late; the last came from Dharmsala some years ago, armed with a "parwana" from the then Deputy Commissioner. On whose information he acted no one here knew, but he spent some three weeks or so burrowing round a big stone somewhere near Manali. Finding nothing but big stones anywhere, he at last came to the conclusion that there must be some mistake, and departed suddenly. The gentlemen who make periodical searches for mythical silver mines might almost be placed in the treasure-hunting category, the result being much the same. Authentic finds in the last thirty years have been only three—a few Alamshahi rupees some months back; the treasure of Buin, exactly twenty rupees, all in copper "dumps," found under a copper stained boulder; and a really valuable find from a numismatic point of view, some twenty years ago in the shape of a few silver coins of the early Muhammadan Kings of Kashmir. They were at once bought up by a coin-collector who was shooting in the vicinity of the find. They all turned out to be more or less rarities; one, I heard, was unique.

In all Kulu, I only know of two legends of buried treasure: one is extremely exact, carefully counted Rs. 30,800 buried in earthen "gharras" near the village well at Chong in the Rupi taluga. The other is much more vague, and splendid to match. Some thirty odd years age, there was a stone slip on the Jai nal some four miles from Manikeran. The older inhabitants declared that before the slip took place, there was, on the face of a small cliff, an inscription in an unknown character, setting forth the whereabouts of a mighty treasure; my informants gave me the most wonderful story of vaults and passages cut in the solid rock, with iron ladders descendig into treasure chambers. Not unnaturally I asked—if this inscription was in an unknown character, how did anyone know what it meant? This was a poser—they had never thought of that! and up to the present day, I am still waiting for an answer to that very simple question.

FIRST ENTRIES, MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The Grand National.

Lt W P Koe's B a e Bedouin Chief 13 2½
Capt Jameson's b a p Brat
Aga S Shah's b cb g Sweet Vernal 14
Capt Wood's ch a p Lordling 14

Polo Pony Scurry.

Capt Greville's g a g Transport 13 3
Major Gedde's p a g Despised 14 1
Mr Savile's b a g Warrior
Capt Wood's g a p Dijla 13 2 1-2
Mr Griffith's b a g Little Willie 13-3
Capt W W Warner's b a p Cocky Boy

Mahableshwar Purse.

Lt W P Koe's br aust mare Sally 13 3 ½
Capt Greville's g a h Grayling
Mr Savile's p a g Subhoy 13 2 3-4
Capt Wool's g a g Jungli.

The Governor's Cup.

Capt Greville's b a h Leader 13-3
Mr Macleod's g a p Murfus 13 2 3-4
H H the Aga Khan's b a p Hector 13 3 1-2
Lt Col Croly's (R A M C) g a h Hoosainee 14 0 1-2
Capt Wood's g a p Dijla 13 2 1-2

The Novice Stakes.

Capt Greville's g a h Phobos 13 2
Capt Jameson's g a p Buster
Mr Cautley's g a p The Cid
Lt Col Croly's g a h Cloibe 13 3
Capt Wood's G a h Jungli

SECOND DAY.

Handicap Hurdle.

Lt W P Koe's b a e Bedouin Chief 13 2 1-2
Capt Jameson's b a p Brat 13 2
do do g a p Buster
Aga S Shah's b cb g Sweet Vernal 14 0
Capt Wood's ch a p Lordling 14 0
Mr. Griffith's b a g Little Wille 13 3

The Panchgani Handicap.

Capt Greville's Phobos g a h 13 3
Mr Cautley's g a h The Cid
H H the Aga Khan's b a p Hector 13 2 1-2
Lt Col Croly's g a p Cloibe 13 3

Polo Pony Handicap.

Capt Greville's g a g Transport 13 3
Major Geddes' b a g Despised 14 1
Mr Savile's b a p Warrior
Capt Wood's g a p Dijla 13 2 1-2
Capt W W Warner's b a p Cocky Boy.

The Hack Stakes

Capt Greville's g a h Grayling
Mr Savile's b a g Subhoy 13 2 3-4
Lt-Col Croly's b a h Tioba 13 3 1-2
Capt Wood's g a g Jungli

The Kolhapur Cup.

Capt Greville's b a h Leader 13 3
Mr Macleod's g a g Murfus 13 2 3-4
Aga S Shah's b cb g Sweet Vernal 14 0 1-2
Lt Col Croly's g a h Hoosainee 14 0
Capt Wood's g a Dijla 13 2 1-2

The Consolation Race

Capt Greville's b a h Leader 13 3
do do g a h Phobos 13 3
Mr Cautly's g a p The Cid
Mr Macleod's g a h Murfus 13 2 3-4
Mr. Savle's b a g Warrior
H H the Aga Khan's b a p Hector 13 2 1-2
Lt Col Croly's g a h Hoosaine 14 0 1-2
do do g a h Cloibe 13 3
Capt Wood's ch a p Lordling
do do g a p Jungli

It is understood that Osman Ali, the Sub-Inspector of Police at Noakhali, and Kailash Kerani, also of the Noakhali police, have been suspended by order of the Inspector-General.

Mr. Armstrong, of the Telegraph Department who recently explored Perso-Baluchistan with a view to seeing what routes were practicable for wires, visits Simla to present his report.

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WHAT IS EVIL?

At the Blavatsky Lodge yesterday Mr. Pestonj D. Khundalawala delivered a lecture with the above title. In the course of his remarks he said:—Before attempting to unriddle it let us fix our ideas. The universe is governed by natural laws. By a natural law we understand the constant and regular order of facts. Law in its literal sense means reading. The Koran signifies the action of reading. For the law was of old read to the people, its observance carrying reward, its breach punishment. Now it is a law of nature that water seeks its own level; that it weighs heavier than air; that bodies tend towards the earth: that flame and smoke go skyward, and that fire destroys animal and vegetable life. It is good for us to keep to this order of facts. That is how life is perfected and preserved. This then marshals us the way we are going. All order signifies good. This is why nature cannot be surprised in undress. Beauty breaks in everywhere. A fine tree with its leafy freshness and bursting buds is in the order of nature and is what is good. A whimsical mis-hapen trunk points to some mischief or disorder, the lopping off of its shapely branches, and is what is evil. Disorder then is evil. It must essentially be fleeting, Eternal Order being the rule. It must also be relative in the presence of absolute order, which is the will of the great unknown. This proves to us one thing. Evil or disorder cannot have an absolute existence. It were a lie to say so. We might as well deny God as affirm absolute evil, for God is supreme and absolute reason of good. Good is generally ill-defined and ill-understood. Hence its caricature evil, as Satan is of God. Men make for themselves an absurd God, answerable for every measure of misery to be endured in this life of ours. In this sense Proudhon the Prince of Logicians is right, when he calls God the genius of evil or the Devil. Being essentially a man of reasoning, anything dogmatic is to him an evil. And an evil in the order of philosophy is the negation of reason. Evil in the social order is the denial of duty, as physically it is resistance to the inviolable laws of nature. Suffering is not an evil. It is the consequence and almost always the remedy of evil. Nothing can be an evil which is naturally inevitable. Winter is not an evil, nor is night, nor death. It is a natural transaction from one day to another, from Autumn to Spring, from one life to another. We cannot love evil for evil's sake, nor disorder for disorder's sake. Then why do we break a law? Because it pleases us, and seems to place us above it. Men are not made for Law, Law is made for men said Jesus. These are audacious words, for such a sweet saint to utter. What would not the worldly priest dare armed with such a weapon? Would human pride know any bounds to the abuse of it? We are told that God has rights, and no duties to perform because He is all powerful. It is impious to say so. We owe everything to God and well may they add, God owes us nothing. But the contrary is true. God who is infinitely greater than us has contracted an infinite debt in placing us in this world. He has sunk the well of human weakness and he ought to fill it up. The absurd and cowardly dread of tyranny in the old world has bequeathed to us the phantom of of a cowardly and absurd god. He it is who works an eternal miracle of forcing finite beings to infinite sufferings. Supposing for an instant that one of us could create an ephemera, and order it to adore him without the little creature understanding it. A few hours thoughtless flutter and it dies. The religious fanatic would have it restored to life, to throw it living into hot coals, as a punishment for its disobedience. One thing, however, he will regret, and that is that it cannot be kept alive in the brasier to burn eternally. Could there be a more raging madman, one more cowardly or wicked? And yet there are theologies which treat of a god who leaves his creatures in eternal agonies for sins committed in a transitory existence. It is of such a God, Prudhon says 'God is Evil.' A religion which has a like dogma as balm for the sores of humanity renders them more terrible. Brutishness and deformity of conscience must result from it. Such teachings in the name of a like god may deservedly be denominated the magnetism of Evil. Injustice results from a lie, as iniquity from injustice. Iniquity gives birth to anarchy in states, and to disorder and death in individuals. A lie could not exist if it did not evoke in dead light a sort of spectral truth; and a lier deceives himself in taking night for day. The anarchist believes himself free, the thief clever, the libertine thinks he enjoys, the dispot that to reign is to oppress. What should be done to destroy evil on earth? Nothing more simple apparently. Undeceive the fools and the vicious. But this is exactly where all good wishes and strength founder. They will not be undeceived. Here we arrive at that perversity which is at the root of evil, the taste for disorder and the sticking to error. Well may we pretend for our part that such perversity is not one of free conscience and choice. It is no other than the poisoning of will by the deleterious force of error. The air we breath is, as we know, composed of Oxygen, hydroyen and azote. Oxygen and hydrogen correspond to the light of life, azote to dead light. A man plunged in azote can neither breath nor live. Similarly a person whose animation has been suspended by a spectral light, cannot act of his free will. It is not in the atmosphere that the great phenomena of light is fulfilled, but in the eyes organised for seeing. A philosopher of the school of positivists remarked one day that immensity was infinite night spotted by a few stars here and there. "True," replied one, "for our eyes which are organised to take in no other light than that of the sun." But does not the idea of this light appear to us even in our dreams, when it is night on earth, and our eyes are closed! What is the light of the soul? How do we see things in thought? Were our eyes otherwise disposed would there be night for our eyes? And had we no eyes should we be conscious of night? There is neither sun non stars for the blind and if we put a bandage to our eyes we voluntarily become blind. The perversity of the senses like that of the faculties of the mind results from an accident or from an outrage against nature. It then becomes inevitable and fatal. What we do for the blind is to lead them, and if they refuse to be led we put a hand rail. But should they upset that too then they are not only blind but are dangerous lunatics, and if they cannot be locked up they must be left to perish.

Edgar Allan Poe recounts the pleasant history of a lunatic asylum, the crazy inmates of which succeeded in seizing the warders and attendants, and shut them up in their own cells, having rigged them out like wild beasts. Exultantly they sit to dinner at the doctors table, and help themselves to his wines, congratulating one another on the stroke of business done, when the prisoners bursting their chains take them by surprise and belabour them mercilessly. Furious against the poor fools, they justify in a way their insensate treatment.

The Great French Revolution has been a like tale. Louis XVI, a weak and amiable king sits on the throne. Like Charles I of England he resists the Age which is sceptical, when political knowledge has weakened the respect for royalty, as scientific knowledge the respect for the Church. "With feeble, frivolous men at the head of affairs and a hopeless deficit in the Exchequer, his Government stumbles along by blind-man's buff till it ends in a general over-turn. France devastated by famine and Paris dying of hunger; there "prowl dark-haired haggard faces, shapes raw-boned in woollen jupes with copper-studded leather girths and high sabots," creatures such as no man remembers to have met in open day, and starting up no one knows from what dark retreats. This brutal and besotted mob sways the destinies of Paris, inflicting the last penalty on an innocent king, whose only fault is his situation, and whose only crime, a long line of corrupt ancestors. From mere wantonness and lust of bloodshed marvels of crime are committed simply to treat the mad populace. Such are the September butcheries of the Commune, and such the desolating storm of the Reign of Terror, the presiding demon of which is Maximilian Robespierre. At lenght the natural results follow. Anarchy is succeded by despotism. The right of unlimited divorce is established, marriage is turned into concubinage, and France becomes a brothel. What thinker would dare say, how far men are responsible for these oscillations and anguishes which beget so many crimes. They execrate Marat, the scabby demagogue, who transformed Paris into a slaughter house, and they canonise Pope Pius V of the terrible inquisition fame when heretics by thousands suffered at the stake. The hideous tableau of their raid surpasses the most lugubrious conceptions of Dantes' sombre imagination. Pius, the fierce Ghisteri, was an austere man, and a confirmed Catholic. Marat, the moon-struck firebrand, carried disinterestedness to misery. When the beautiful Charlotte Corday plunged the fatal knife into his heart, this Friend-of-the-People had precisely eleven pence half penny of ready money in paper. Both were perhaps honest and had the madness of murder on them without being furious. Now, when a criminal folly falls in with a people for its accomplice, it becomes a terrible reason. And when a deluded multitude disowns its hero, the fallen becomes at once a scape-goat and a martyr. It is the executioner Samson who binds the hopeless Louis to the plank before his life is sheared away. It is he again who wrenches the coat off the pale, seagreen monster, the incorruptable Robespierre whose mangled jaw bound up in bloody linen falls powerless, and there bursts from him a shriek hideous to hear and see ere the guillotine's work is done. The death of the one is as touching as the death of the other.

Is war an evil? Certainly, for it is horrible. But, is it an absolute evil? It is a generative labour of Nationalities and of Civilisations, who are responsible for war? The men? No, for they are the victims. Who then? Can one dare say it is God! And yet priests have consecrated arms, so there is something sacred even in the bloody office of the executioner. Evil is the shadow, the set off of good. Carried to its farthest limits we dare say it is a negative good. It is the resistance which strengthens the effort for good.

There are monsters in nature as there are errors in a beautiful book due to the printer's devil. This proves that nature is like the press a blind instrument directed by intelligence.

If God is the director of the printing establisment Nature, man is the reader, or corrector of proof sheets Whatever the scourges, that visit us, priests have decried them as resulting from the sins of men. There is truth in it. For Science has given to man to foresee and to anticipate them. If, as is asserted, cholera comes from the putrifaction of dead bodies which choke the mouth of the Ganges, and famine from monopoly, plague from filth, and if war is often due to the stupid pride of king's and the turbulence of the people, is it not really the wickedness or folly of men which causes the scourges? It is said that ideas are in the air, and so are vices there in truth so to say. All corruption breeds putrifaction, and all putrifaction has its special stench. The atmosphere which surrounds the diseased is morbid, and so has a moral pest its contagious atmosphere. An honest man is at his ease in the society of good people. He feels locked up, suffocated, miserable in the society of the vicious.

This contagious atmosphere has so imbued the general Parsee mind, and hardened it to the results as to fancy that all is going on as it should in the community. The lax notions and morals, the vulgar faith in cash and comforts won anyhow, the low, naked faith that pleasure is pleasant, and to which is due that ridiculous scramble—those trailings of the mediocre along the ladder to high life, are so many denials of the Supreme law and fact of existence. It is a spiritual death leading the community to suicide.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday.

YACHTS HANDICAP (2ND) RACE FOR COL. BOYD'S CUP.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances	Owners.	Time of Start.	Time of rounding Sunk Rock.	Finish.
			H M	H M S	H M S
Pixie	32	Mr K R Smetham	2 45	3 57 20	5 14 23
Nanta	13	Mr G T W Olver	3 4	4 6 40	5 15 44
Mannikin	32	Officers, R A	2 45	4 1 7	5 16 10
Melody	11	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 6	4 8 15	5 18 47
Forella	Scr	Mr C Scovell	3 17	4 11 15	Gave up

Course No. 3—10·6 miles. Wind W by N. Strength light. 1st Prize won by Pixie and 2nd Prize won by Nanta (pending sailing Committee's decision.)

'TOMTIT' CLASS ORDY. AND 'TOMTIT' CLASS HANDICAP (2ND) FOR COL. BOYD'S CUP.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ce.	Owners.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M S	H M S
Tomtit	6	Dr F M Gibson	5 23 23	1 47 23
Clutha	4	Capt G Lamb	5 25 10	1 51 10
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	5 25 32	1 55 32

Course No 6—7·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Tomtit and first for the Cup Tomtit.

There was no Ship's boats race on account of paucity of entries.

SPECIAL PRIZE RACE.

"A Member" having offered a Prize to be sailed for by "Tomtit" class boats steered by ladies, and Mr E H Byrne having offered to present a second prize for the same race, provided at least four boats start, the race will be held on Tuesday next, 30th instant, start at 4-30 p.m. Course No. 18—5 miles. Entries will close at noon on Tuesday.

The latest famine returns show an increase of 23,400 in British territory, and 2,100 in Native States. There are now 353,100 persons on relief, of whom 278,000 are in the British districts of Bombay.

The English Post Office has issued a notice prohibiting from June 1st, 1901, the transmission by parcel post between the United Kingdom and foreign countries or British possessions of coins or bullion exceeding £5 in value, except coins clearly indicated for use as ornaments.

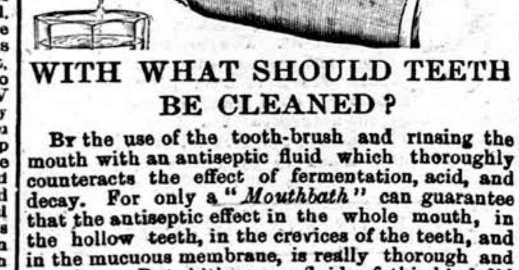
The Madras Revenue Returns for March (the last month of the official year) show that the revenue collections of the year were approximately Rs. 1,179 lakhs, as against Rs. 1,119 lakhs, last year, an increase of Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 42 lakhs of which were under Land Revenue.

Government have passed the draft of the proposed G. O. C. C. defining the conditions on which bounties are to be offered to short service British Infantry men in India. The grant of the bounty takes effect from the present trooping season and will only affect privates and corporals.

The Government of India have agreed to the proposals to amalgamate the District Board Veterinary Assistants in the Punjab, of whom there are 119, with the 39 Assistants employed in the Punjab under the Imperial Government and the four Provincial Assistants. The amalgamated staff will form a Provincial Veterinary service and will be placed, it is hoped, eventually under the executive control of a third Superintendent. It has not yet, however, been possible to appoint an officer to fill this post. It may be remarked that all the District Board Veterinary Assistants in the province are trained at the Punjab Veterinary College Lahore.

There is no truth, it is understood, in the rumour that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway scheme for securing acess to the Jherriah coalfields is being shelved. The field work of the surveys has just been completed and the results must take some time to work out, so that the matter cannot come before the Government of India for decision before next rains. The anxiety of the coal companies to obtain a competitive route is apparently so great as to make them apprehensive of the results of the investigation now being made, but doubtless the sole consideration by which Government will be swayed, will be the public interest, and it is idle to speculate now what decision may be come to in a matter which is not yet ripe for discussion.

We are asked to inform our readers that the office of the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" has been removed, while the Royal Exchange Building is undergoing repair, to the Treasury Building, where a room has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee by the Comptroller-General. At the twelfth meeting of the Executive Committee, held last Tuesday, the chairman stated that the total subscriptions to the fund, including those to be received from district committees throughout Bengal, had now reached close on 30 lakhs, on the basis of a maximum subscription of one lakh. The Maharaja of Janna, Central India, has subscribed Rs. 11,000, and the Sardars of that State Rs. 1,000; Sardar Kanjeb Singh, Chief of Kalsia, Punjab, Rs. 5,000 and Babu Toyluck, Uauth Kaswas and Harji Mal, Peshawar, Rs. 200 each. The 11th Bengal Lancers, have collected Rs. 371, the 1st Battalion Lincolnshires, Rs. 395 and the 3rd King's Own Hussars, Rs. 369. A collection at Kohima, has produced Rs. 71.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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TOBACCO CULTURE IN IRELAND.

If tobacco ever becomes a permanent crop in Ireland the credit will be largely due to Colonel Everard, D.L., of Randlestoun, Co. Meath. As a result of the success which attended his efforts in 1899, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society initiated a number of experiments last year. Unfortunately, many of the growers were without technical experience. In most cases the planting-out was made so late as to render success almost impossible. Sufficient attention was not paid either to the mode of planting or to manuring. The leaves were not handled as carefully as they should have been; and many of them were damaged in transit to the curing station. No accurate account appears to have been kept of the yield per acre, or of the cost. The Department of Agriculture became interested in the experiments during the season. A central curing station, capable of curing 100,000 leaves, was set up at Glasnevin, and M. Lecornet, a tobacco expert, was employed to superintend operations. The mistakes, however, had been made before the expert began his work, and consequently the experiments afforded no conclusive result. Colonel Everard was again the largest and most successful cultivator. He raised 1,800 plants, and produced 14,000 leaves, which gave a dry weight of 351 1-2 pounds. More varieties were tried by him, and he seems to have obtained more first-class leaves, both in bulk and in proportion to the crop, than any of the other growers. The Albert Institution appears as the next largest cultivator, but it is somewhat remarkable that it did not produce a single first class leaf.

The Agricultural Department has undertaken the responsibility for the experiments in the present year. It seems to be now taken as proved that tobacco can be grown in Ireland; but the important question which has to be answered is whether tobacco of a sufficiently good quality for the market can be raised. Last year the tobacco contained an excessive amount of nicotine, but hopes are entertained that a good smoking tobacco may yet be produced. The Department has had no difficulty in finding volunteers willing to co-operate with it by providing plots. Ten centres have been chosen in the counties of Cork, Clare, Derry, Dublin, Kerry, Kilkenny, Meath, Westmeath, and Wexford. A thousand plants will be grown at each centre and they will be taken equally from the following five varieties, viz: Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Yellow Prior. The experiments are to be conducted so as to test the effect of climate upon the quality of the tobacco and artificial manures are to be used.

The cultivation of tobacco involves a considerable amount of trouble and a great deal of care. The seed beds are prepared in the middle of February in frames, similar to cucumber frames; and the seed, which is excessively small, is mixed with fine ashes and sown upon them at the beginning of March. Towards the end of May, when the seedlings are three inches long, they are transplanted into the tobacco plot at a distance of about 20 to 24 inches apart from each other. They must be covered with cabbage leaves to protect them from night frosts and from the heat of the sun. About a fortnight later, the first weeding operations commence, which are best done by hand so as to avoid any possibility of uncovering the roots or bruising the leaves. Every leaf bruised is practically a leaf lost. It is essential to keep the ground free from weeds, and the work may require to be done three or four times over. The plants are then earthed in order to induce root development. They are not permitted to flower, and the end and side shoots are pinched off. The process to removing the side shoots may have to be thrice repeated. It will thus be seen that there is a considerable amount of labour involved. Each plant is permitted to bear from ten to twelve leaves. The leaves mature and are gathered between August 20 and September 15. The lower ones ripen first, but are inferior in quality to those above them, the top leaves being the best. Three separate collections are made, and the lower, middle, and upper leaves are kept distinct. They must be harvested in fine weather after the dew has evaporated, and the work must be completed before the first autumn frosts. The leaves are first laid out to wilt, and are then packed flat one upon another and sent as quickly as possible to be cured. They must not be packed so loosely as to shake, or so tightly as to heat on the journey.

From these details, which are taken from the much minuter directions issued by the department to its growers, it is evident that there are many difficulties to be overcome before Irish farmers can take to growing tobacco for profit. From start to finish the crop requires far more skilful and careful cultivation than any other crop at present grown in Ireland. The weeding and harvesting involve a large amount of labour of a special character. An inexperienced or careless workman would cause irreparable damage. No doubt the labourers can be trained, but they will naturally require higher wages, and that item will have to be taken into the calculation. A summer frost or a wet autumn would apparently mean a complete loss. September is usually a fine month, but rain in September is not altogether unknown and the rainfall in Ireland seems to be on the increase. Last year there was a heavy loss through leaves being bruised in transit to the central curing stations. This could be avoided, if the crop were lagely grown by the establishment of local curing stations, which might be established upon co-operative principles in the same manner as the co operative creameries and flax scutching mills are now worked.

The present experiments will be watched and their results awaited with interest. There is every reason to expect that they will be conducted with care upon sound scientific principles. It is particularly pleasant to note the keenness shown by private individuals in undertaking the task and we sincerely hope that their efforts may be crowned with success.

Lieutenant Dening, the young British officer of the Bombay Cavalry who figured as a principal in the recent Peking tragedy, has, says a "Kobe Herald" correspondant, made a rapid recovery, and is now almost canvalescent. He will soon return to India. It is an open secret that confidential representations have been made to the British Military authorities by the friends of the deceased, Lieutenant Lindberg, which practically exculpate Mr. Dening.

The District Board of Kistna is anxious to push forward the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway, but apparently it is averse to guaranteeing interest on the capital of the proposed Southern Mahratta Railway Subsidiary Company which is the scheme put forward. Accordingly, it has been resolved that if the Southern Mahratta Railway itself will not undertake the construction without a guarantee, it will be better for the capital to be raised by the District Board itself, as in the case of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway, which was financed by the Tanjore District Board.

The case in which a summons was issued against Corporal Mann of the Remount Depot, Garden Reach, on a charge of bigamy by marrying Estelle Sophia D'Silva under false notice and false affidavit, was called on Sunday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused did not appear. The Government Prosecutor informed the Court that having heard the accused was in Allahabad, he would ask for a warrant as the accused would never come on a summons. It was after the Colonel had spoken to him about this second marriage that the accused attempted to commit suicide in a gharry by cutting his throat with a razor, for which he was fined Rs. 75 in Alipore Court, or in default three months' imprisonment. A friend paid the fine. On his release the accused was sent to Allahabad to rejoin the Royal Artillery. Mr. Crisp, of Belvedere Hotel, Garden Reach, gave evidence of being present at the second marriage. Mrs. Blanche Mann accused's first wife, deposed to having been married to the accused at Cawnpore in 1887. She had been a Miss Stevens. She heard last February of the second marriage. Estelle D'Silva deposed to her marriage with the accused last February. The Marriage Registrar, Calcutta, deposed to the second marriage, and a warrant was issued for the accused's arrest.

The "Pioneer" says:—The more peaceably disposed of the Mahsud sections must be much disheartened at present. They have paid a portion of the fine of a lakh of rupees imposed by Government and have done their best to induce their neighbours to pay also, with the result that Rs. 55,000 have been handed over to the British authorities. But the inter-tribal quarrels, fanned by those who are reluctant to find their share of the fine, have broken out afresh and the flow of money has stopped. The cordon of troops enclosing the Mahsud country on three sides prevents and systematic raiding into British territory by the more rebellious spirits; but some of the villages of the Darwesh Khel Waziris lie open to attack, and the returning caravans of the Powindahs occasionally offer a tempting chance of booty. So it is that we hear now of petty raids in more than one direction. The blockade will in consequence be more strictly enforced than before; and, though our troops will have an uncomfortable time during the summer, the Mahsuds will not find any opening for large raiding parties. It is a wearisome business, but the longer the blockade continues, the more will the tribesmen suffer. The wonder is that they have not realised how economical it would be to pay the fine at once, as they are losing Rs. 5,000 monthly, the stoppage of the tribal allowances.

MR. KRUGER AS PROPHET.

"I SEE AND KNOW THAT WE SHALL BE VICTORS."

M. Henri des Houx, who not long ago published a conversation with the Pope, which created considerable sensation in France, has now had an interview with Mr. Kruger. The account of that conversation, which was held at a little inn at Utrecht, occupies almost the whole of the first page of the "Matin." The ex-President of the Transvaal Republic is described by M. des Houx as enjoying good health; but he is not certain whether his advanced age will permit him to undertake the journey to America which had been announced. In any case, he will not cross the Atlantic unless there should be good hopes of advantages being derived from it for the Boer cause. With regard to the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, Mr. Kruger affirmed that an equivocal expression concerning the independence of the Boers never escaped Botha. That independence was the only thing to which every Boer held tenaciously. M. des Houx, having inquired what the Boers could still hope for received the following reply:—

"It will suffice for me to declare we can continue the war for an indefinetely long time. We have men, arms and ammunition in sufficient quantities. We can carry on the struggle everywhere. At the appointed place and time well-mounted, well-armed, and well-equipped commandos will always be found. That I can affirm confidently. It is useless to hope to obtain our submission by extermination. Our country is not less dear to us because it is devastated. Our liberty is all the more precious to us, because attempts are being made to despoil us of it. All the ills and hardships of war may be inflicted on us, but no one can make us accept servitude."

The "Times" correspondent in Pairs, who supplies ample extracts from the interviews, gives a passage which, according to the interviewer, was uttered in solemn and inspired tones—namely, the portion where the ex-President of the Transvaal reaches the heights of prophecy. He becomes a seer. He knows that the Boers will win because they are the elect of the Lord and because the oppression in which formerly they indulged has given them special rights to the predilection of the special God whom Mr. Kruger invokes and evokes:—

"Providence has not abandoned us. He is now still multiplying the proofs of his solicitude. While our enemies are pressing us hard they are themselves pressed so hard on other points of the globe that a day will without doubt come when they will have to drop their prey. They have once offered us peace. We shall grant it when it is really peace and not submission that they ask. . . Even if we would be reduced to the last extremity my faith in the Lord would not be shaken. That faith has supported me in all trials, as it still supports my countrymen fighting down there who know that their old President is praying for them and acting as far as his strength allows. It is faith which preserves us from all flinching. I trust in Divine assistance, and that trust is a certainty. I see and know that we shall be victors. As long as we are worthy of His protection, as long as we are worthy of His favour, as long as we struggle for the just cause, God will not allow his faithful ones, those who observe His law, to perish. Tell everybody that I have never been more confident, more resolute more assured of final success in the hands of the Almighty and with His aid."

Let me now cite, adds the correspondent, the conclusion of the interviewer the medium of these inspired utterances. He says:—

"With these words, pronounced like an invocation, President Kruger ended an interview, the really striking tone of which I have tried to render as faithfully as possible. What the pen cannot express is the conviction of the speaker, the vigour and colour of a diction which made his speech transparent even in a foreign language. All through the closeness of the political argument, the soul of the believer constantly appeared luminous. In Paul Kruger we have recognised the survivor of those heroes, at once mystical and practical, predestined to the miracles of resolution and patience. Through him, through Steyn, Botha, and De Wet, through all the "preux" who are fighting over there, there is, in fact, something new under the sun."

The Government of India have approved of the removal of three companies of British Infantry from Dum-Dum to Darjiling pending the construction of barracks for an additional wing at Lebong. Two of these companies will be located in the barracks vacated by the Mountain Battery at Kalopahar, and the other company at Darjiling.

Mineral industries in the Punjab are of very small account, and the report dealing with the subject is corespondingly brief. The annual returns for the past year show that gold is produced in small quantities in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts. The amount of iron produced from the Simla district is small. The Petroleum wells in Rawalpindi and Bannu produced 1,104 gallons of oil. There were three coal mines at work in the Jhelum district, but one of them, the Baghanwala colliery, has been closed.

A Kulu correspondent writes: I found out by accident that watering with cold tea was very beneficial to geranium plants. It appeared not only to strengthen the plants themselves, but also to rid them of the "aphides." I wonder if it would have a similar effect on the "phylloxus that destroys vines. If the vine-growers could be induced to try this specific, on a large scale, and it should prove successful, it might give a stimulus to our sadly-depressed tea industry, for the cheapest kinds of course, such as certain native grown tea that I heard of some time back, very black and strong, and fearfully and wonderfully bitter, that only fetched nine pie per lb. The natives of these parts have their remedy against the white ants: they take about equal parts of fresh cowdung and water, mix them well together and pour the mixture over the white-ants' tunnels, if they are ascending a tree. If the mischief is below ground, they clear away the earth from the tap-root, as far as they can do so safely, and soak it thoroughly. Some of the villagers who possess the more valuable trees—apple, pear, or quince—bury small "garrahs" filled with this liquid manure round the roots of the tree to be protected. I have not tried this specific myself, but the natives say they find it infallible: it generally kills all the white-ants at once, but if any survive, a second application six or eight days later, is necessary.

There was a satisfactory increase in the goods traffic on the Assam-Bengal Railway for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, the first class passeger traffic increasing and the increase in the third class passenger traffic being most marked. In the goods traffic there was also a satisfactory increase, the principal items being coal, European piecegoods, jute, provisions, and tea. The increased jute traffic was due to Messrs. Ralli Brothers sending a considerable consignment over the railway for direct shipment from Chittagong, and also to the fact that a considerable quantity of jute was sent down from Akhaura which is becoming one of the important jute centres of Bengal. The tea traffic on the railway has developed considerably, the railway carrying a considerable quantity in excess of that carried during the previous half-year. The tea is conveyed by rail to Chandpur, from whence it is taken by the steamers of the River Steam Navigation Companies either to Goalundo for transfer to the Eastern Bengal Railway, or direct to Calcuta through the Sunderbands. When it is required to go into the market quickly it is sent by the despatch route, for which an enhanced rate has to be paid; but it was a noteworthy feature of the year's trade that, owing to the dulness in the tea market, most of the tea was sent through the Sunderbands by the slow cargo (the cheapast) rate.

A Madras correspondent sends us two copies of a school book which is apparently in much demand in the Southern Presidency. The book is a manual on English synthesis, and the author is the Rev. J. H. Walton, formerly Principal of the L. M. H. School Bangalore, and the preface is by the Rev. Dr. Miller of Madras. The first editions is dated 1899, last 1891; the publishers being Addison and Co., Madras. At page 163 of the first edition, and at page 167 of the latest, the youthful disciple is told that "The ellipsis of certain letters of a word is indicated by a dash replacing the omitted letters, as:—It is currently reported that the D——e of Y——k is already secretly married." Now there is only one possible personage who can be elliptically represented as "the D—e of Y—k." That personage was not married when the Rev. Joseph Walton published the first edition of his book but he was married some years later. No doubt the Rev. Joseph Walton may say that he had in his mind no particular "D——e of Y——k," only "D——es of Y——k" in the abstract: but in that case it is odd that the association in the reverend gentleman's mind of abstract "D——es of Y——k" with secret marriages should have been so strong as to seek and find expression in a school book exercise. Is there no Text Book Committee in Madras?

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

FROM MANY QUARTERS.

Tragedy in a Nutshell.
Stubborn fire,
Weather keen,
Cook Maria.
Paraffin.
Splendid fire,
Brilliant light,
Cook Maria.
Angel bright.
—From our New York Exchanges.

Some Idlers can spend their whole lives in idly travelling; while others must be content with three weeks per year, but the same philosophy applies in each case, and it may be summed up in the proverb "Whatsoever holiday is worth doing, is worth doing lazily."—"The Idler" for April,

The sweet pea has been increasing in popularity during the last dozen years or more. A garden without it is unworthy the name yet too often it is "merely included, instead of appearing in abundant masses. The fragrance of the sweet pea is as the "dew of the morning." The "Onlooker."

If you wish to study method, system, work, go to the library of the British Museum. Look round. Men and women of all nationalities, of all ages, are eargerly devouring their books, and the silence—how deathlike, save for the kreech of the goosequill sliding rapdily over foolscap. There is the budding politician, carefully taking down some quotations to be employed in his next speech; there is the laborious historian, consulting old chronicles? there is the young author plodding wearily amidst a pile of books; there is the contributor to magazines and reviews collecting information; there is the aged professor clearing his doubts by unceasing references, there is the incientist, the mathematician, the philosopher; there is the Englishman, the Spaniard, the negro. What a variety of human faces; and what a variety of taste. "The Universal Magazine" for April.

Bukingham Palace, now in the the hands of decorators, is said to have been cheapest of all the Royal residences; having been built for one sovereign and furnished for another. The present erection was built in the reign of George IV. but was never occupied by him or by his successor William. In July 1837, Queen Victoria took up her residence there, though it is said she had no particular affection for this London home. However, Buckingham Palace was the birthplace of the King, the Empress Frederick, and indeed most of her late Majesty's children. Originally the site was a place of fashionable resort, called the Mulberry Garden. It was so named from the fact that the ground had been planted with young mulberry trees by the order of James I. In 1765 the property was settled on Queen Charlotte, and henceforth became a Royal residence.—Lady's Pictorial.

It has been stated that the Garter will shortly be conferred on Prince Charles of Denmark and the Duke of Fife when vacancies occur. These will be Royal, or "extra" Garters (says the "Free Lance"), not the ordinary ones which are used by the Prime Minister strictly for political purposes. They are twenty-five in number, and twenty-five was the limit of the whole Order until the reign of George IV. That expensive monarch introduced the practice of creating "Extra" Garters for foreign Royalties, and Queen Victoria continued it till the number or "extra" reached twenty-five also. There it will probably stop, as the stalls in St. George's at Windsor are now filled up. The Duke of Fife will be the first non-Royalty to receive an "extra" Garter, but, as the son-in-law of the King; there would be a difficulty about giving him a political one. In conferring the Garter upon Prince Charles the King is following the example of his mother, who gave it to her son-in-law, Prince Christian of Schleswing-Holstein, and also to Prince Henry of Prussia, though he was not a reigning Royalty, an heir-apparent, an heir-presumptive, or her son-in-law, but merely a young grandson.

An anonymous contributor to the Century Magazine, who saw much of Queen Victoria at Osborne in 1886, says that Princes Beatrice's husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, was allowed by Her Majesty privileges which others would never have dreamed of taking. We heard some stories about Prince Henry; how he stopped the chimes, so that his unpunctuality might not be noticed; and a tale of his once not being table to get back in time for the Royal dinner. Out sailing, and being becalmed the time slipped away, and he saw with terror the dinner hour aphroaching.

. At last, after much manœuvring and rowing his little sailing-boat part of the way, he was able to struggle to land several miles from Osborne, and got some kind of broken-down conveyance to take him to the house. Arrived at the lodge, the vehicle was refused admittance; to the prince's despair he was obliged to get out and show himself before they would open the gates, he chafing the while at the waste of precious minutes. In spite of all his efforts, when be finally reached the house he found the Royal party already seated at table. There was no remedy, and so, making the best of a bad job, he walked quietly into the dining-room, just as he was, in his rough, wet yachting suit, and made his apologies to the Queen so simply and was so bright and pleasant about it that he was able to carry off what would have been an absolutely unpardonable offence in another.

The unwilling witness in a trial would sympathise with the the Scotsman who, being asked to localise the spot where a fight took place, led the inquiring cross-examiner, in spirit, through a maze of streets, wynds, kirkgates till be landed him in a square with the query: Ye ken the square? "Yes, yes," "Ye en the pump in the square?" "Yes," still more impatiently from the examiner. "Aweel, ye can pump that pump, but ye'll no pump me."—"Outlook."

Cannes is the most thoroughly English town on the Riviera. The British colony greatly preponderates. On shop signs and elsewhere the English language is constantly in evidence. Cannes has its golf links, where a very successful tournament was held last month. This was followed by yacht racing—so natural at an English resort—and a tennis tournament. Monte Carlo is, of course, most cosmopolitan. Nice—the most important centre—may be said to strike the golden mean.

It is a common error to suppose that the Boers are a Dutch race. . . . In their manner of life no people are less Dutch than the Boers. The distinctive feature of Dutch life is cleanliness, both in person and in the conduct of the home the distinctive feature of Boer life is dirt. I cannot believe that any people, of any colour whatsoever, can be dirtier in appearance and habits. In fact, the amount of grime they carry about them is absolutely inconceivable to those accustomed to some of the minor refinements of life.—"S. B. H." in "Bibby's Quarterley," the Spring number of which is interesting alike in its agricultural and literary pages, and is beautifully illustrated.

If it be true that our passions are stimulated by certain articles of diet, then assuredly it behoves all housewives to most carefully select the daily menu. Possibly the extreme irritability of the head of the household may be due to beef; and Charlie's regrettable susceptibility to the attractions of the other sex may be checked by keeping mutton in strict subjection in the home menus. Her fondness for vegetables induces the lack-a-daisiness of Ethel, and it is to over indulgence in sweet things that Connies masculine tastes are to be attributed. If we could only know what the effect of this and that food is on friends and relations, what a different state of matters might prevail? Even mothers-in-law might be managed by this means and half the divorces in the kingdom averted.—"The Lady's Pictorial."

That the barmaid is a "charming creature" we are, of course, ready to admit, and that she is often an honest, hard-working, and much overworked woman we not only admit but own. But all the same she is responsible for much evil. No one who is compelled by unkind fate to live much away from home can help observing to how large an extent the barmaid is responsible for the initiation of drinking habits among young men. Barmaids are the syrens who lead the young to drink. Of that there can be no doubt, and the question is whether purveyors of alcohol should be allowed to use up such a mass of maidenhood as is annually sacrificed to the trade, merely for the sake of giving additional attractiveness to the drink they sell. Barmaids as a class are much to be pitied. They have to work hard, and have to stand long hours, while constantly before them are the bottles and the taps from which temporary comfort from these miseries can be obtained. Can it be wondered at that some give way to the temptation, and that the occupation of barmaid is an unhealthy one?—"The Hospital."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "topophone" is a new American invention for enabling a mariner to hear and localise a sound inaudible to the naked ear and will therefore be useful in fog or warfare. It consists of two ear trumpets or acoustin receivers mounted together on a stave and pointing in opposite directions. Flexible rubber hearing tubes lead the sound from their open mouths to the ears of the observer and by the ear in which the sound is heard he can find the direction of its origin. It is the invention of Lieut-Colonel D. P. Heap engineer of the Third Lighthouse District Tompkinsvlie, New York.

A very interesting discovery has been made by M. Nodon. It was brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, and is to the effect that "X" (Rontgen) rays can be obtained by allowing ordinary light to fall on a plate of aluminium electrified (preferably with negative electricity). The ultra-violet ray cause the Rontgen rays to issue from the plate on the surface opposite to that on which the light falls.

The French "Compagnie Francaise de l'Acetylene Dissous" have perfected the method of conveying acetylene gas in solution first introduced by MM. Claude andHesse Porous bricks are soaked in acetone a cheap liquid, which absorks great quantities of the gas under pressure and stores it for transport Acetylene thus conveyed is well adapted for temporary illuminations, such as fetel, fairs, and so on.

At a recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, Captain Hovgaard, of the Danish Navy, showed that submarine boats of 100 to 200 tons and a speed of 12 knots (miles per hour), should be long, deep, and narrow, with great "metacentric" height. They should have a comparatively deep, narrow foreody, and a flat, broad afterbody, with large horizontal fins aft. The "Holland," adopted for the British Navy, approaches this type.

According to M. Tissot in a paper to the Academic des Sciences, Paris, the other waves of the wireless telegraph are analogous to waves of light but slower. The electric spark that sets up the waves is vibratory or periodic, the duration of a period being one million times greater than the period of the yellow rays of light.

Professor Raphael Dubois, of Lyons University, has so far perfected his bottles containing self-luminous bacteria in the direction of lamps, that one form, not unlike a mason's mallet, serves him for a reading lamp. It gives a light for several weeks without any attention to the contents.

A report on the bacillus of tuberculosis in cheese is published in the "Annuaire Agricole of Switzerland, from which it appear" that hard cheese, like cheddar and Emmenthal are free from this germ of disease, but soft (cream) cheese is like to contain it, and should only be made with pasteurised cream. There are objections to pasteurising milk for hart cheese, but if it be heated to 85° centigrad the bacillus will be destroyed. In Denmark this is required by law.

It is well known that books in public libraries, like Scotch £1 bank notes, French franc notes, American greenbacks, are in sanitary, and Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, chairman of a special committee appointed by the Chicago Public Library Board to consider the question of sterilising books in libraries to prevent the spread of diseases, has reported that all the books examined by him were, more or less, infected with bacilli, or germs of disease. He believes there is no doubt that books communicate diseases, and advises the immediate adoption of a dry process for sterilising the volumes. Until this practice becomes general we may recommend readers to wash their hands with soap and water after they have read such books.

King Leopold of Belgium is having a "palace" automobile built for him in France, and in consequence has decided to improve the roads in his country. It will have bed and toilet rooms, and a servants' compartment. The cost will be some $10,000. With a motor of 30 horse-power and 25 gallons of gasoline the King should be able to travel at his ease.

The famous statue of Voltaire by Houdon is the palladium of the Comedie Francaise, and the recent fire caused much alarm for its safety. To prevent this in future, wheels have been put under the pedestal to move it out of danger as though it stood on a trolley.

At the Agronomic College, Berlin, there is an electrical weathercock which registers eight directions of the wind by a feeble electric current.

A rise in the level of the Dead Sea has been noticed, and broad lagoon has formed on the northern side of the delta of the Jordan. It is believed that volcanic action has raised the bed of the lake,

Mr. Niven, an American archaeologist, has unearthed a remarkable cruciform crypt near Mitla, in Mexico. The walls are decorated with the mosaic of an elaborate rectangular pattern. The cross in the New World is a symbol of Tlaloc the god of rain, a descendant of Quetzalcoatl, the deified hero. The origin of the monument is a mystery.

Mr. J. A. Udden, of McPherson County Kansas, U. S., has excavated the circular maunds, of an old Indian village in his district and found remains of utensils, bones, tools, pottery, arrowheads, pipes, &c. No human bones were discovered, but, strange to say, there was a piece of chain armour, presumably European, and probably derived from the expedition of Coronado in 1542.

For some time past it has been the fashion in Hungary for persons accused of murder and other serious crimes to plead hypnotic suggestion in order to be declared irresponsible. The plea has not been uniformly successful, but the sensational use made of this hypothesis by advocates has caused a widespread feeling of apprehension and uneasiness among the public who, for the most part, are as credulous as they are ignorant of the nature and scope of hypnotism. In deference to this feeling, the Government has just promulgated an ordinance forbidding the practise of hypnotism without special permission from the Board of Public Health. We gather that the prohibition will, in practice, only apply to hypnotism induced by other than qualified medical practitioners, and especially to public exhititions thereof. In regard to the latter, the propriety of the measure is hardly open to question, because public exhibitions of hypnotism, when they are not mere comedies, are very revolting. We are sceptical as to the power with which hypnotic suggestion is credited in the direction of inciting persons to crime, but, even if this be admitted, no ban is likely to eradicate it.

A somewhat novel system for carrying the mail is now in use between two towns in France—Bonnetable and Connerre-Breille. These towns, ten miles distant, are on a line of narrow-gauge railroad, but a part of the mail was formerly carried by a fourwheeled car running on the rails, provided with two bicycle movements and worked by two men. As this system of locomotion proved too slow, the railroad company has substituted a four-wheeled automobile car which has a 3-horse power gasoline motor, water cooled; the movement of the motor is transmitted to the rear axle by two round belts passing over two speed-changing pulleys, which are loose on the shaft and may be coupled by friction to a fixed pulley, mounted on the intermediate shaft. This shaft is connected by reduction gearing to a second intermediate shaft which carries a chain passing to the rear axle. Ball bearings are used through out. A pedal operates a powerful band-brake upon the rear axle. The total weight of this car is 1,050 lbs., and it makes an average speed of twenty miles an hour. Since it has been put into use for carrying the mail its performance has been quite satisfactory.

Potatoes contain the alkaloid solanin, says the "Sanitary Home," although this fact is not generally recognised. "New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, known generally that old potatoes contain much of this poisonous principle, and that many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer when old potatoes were used. In 1892 and 1893 there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. The symptoms were frontal headache, colic, diarrhœa, vomiting weakness, and slight stupor, and in some cases dilatation of the pupils. Meyer investigated the matter and found in old potatoes kept in a damp place and beginning to sprout twenty-four times as much solanin as in new potatoes."

A series of investigations carried on in the famous zoological laboratory at Naples, is described in the "Jahrbucher fur wissenshaftliche Botanic" by Hans Winkler. "The experiments were made upon a flowerless aquatic plant that grows normally with its roots in the sand and its leaves in the water. For example, plants having roots and stems already developed were placed upside down, with leaves buried in the sand and roots floating in the water in strong light. The roots changed to stems and leaves, while the parts buried in the sand became roots."

Experiments in the Cure of Sciatica, Arthritis Deformans, and Scleroderma by Superheated Dry Air by the Tallerman Treatment have been conducted at Baden, The Tallerman apparatus has been placed in the Landesbath and has been visited there by the Grand Duke and his guests. It is not often that the Germans borrow an idea in practical therapeutics from the English; we therefore note the adoption of the Tallerman system at Baden with interest.

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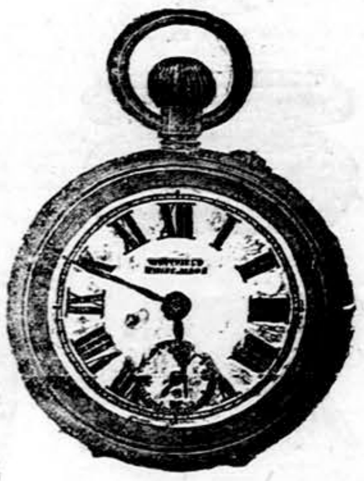

Diagram of a medium size Watch,

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THE CAMPAIGN, made in 2 sizes (medium and small) Keyless, Lever, fully jewelled, compensation balance. Guaranteed for 3 years.

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" 29-0	Half-Hunting	" 45-0

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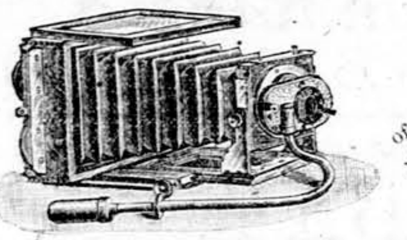

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
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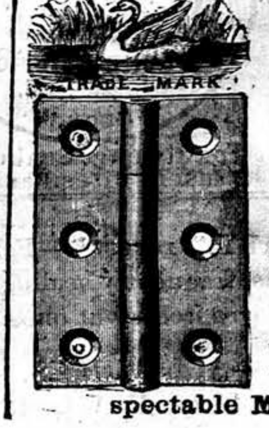

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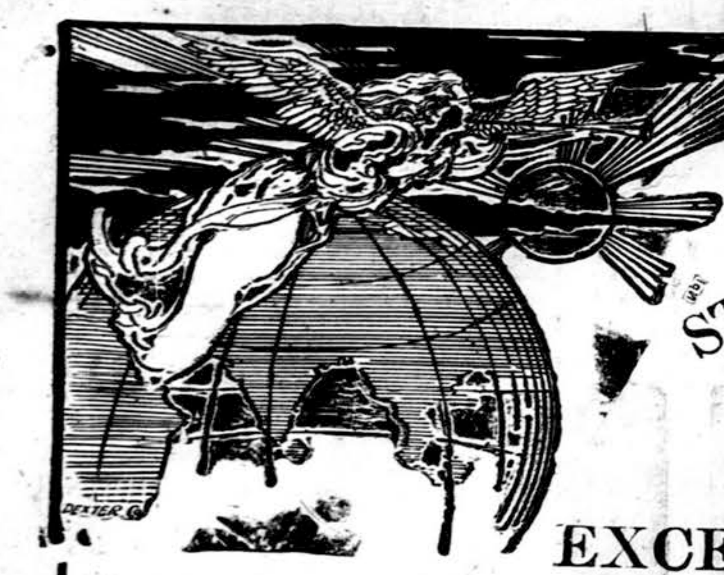

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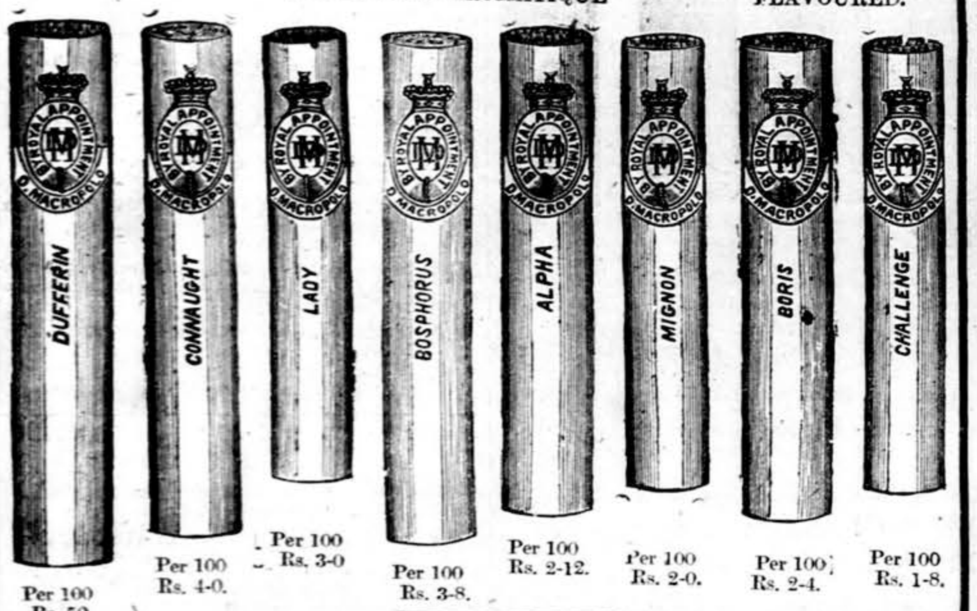

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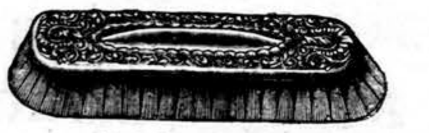

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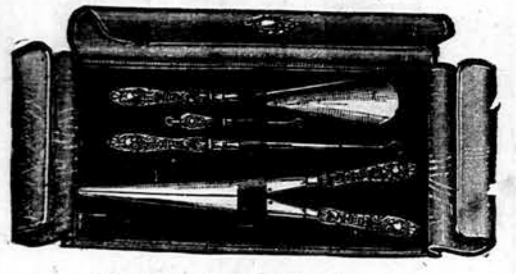
Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.



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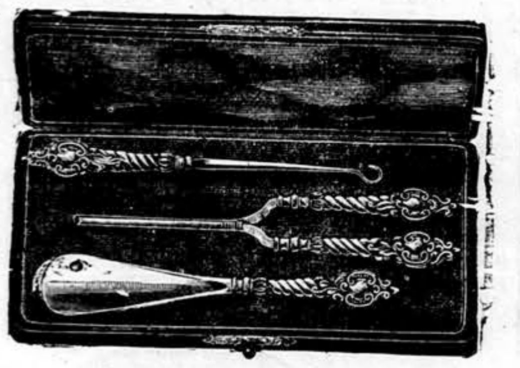
Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.



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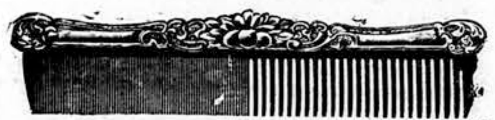
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

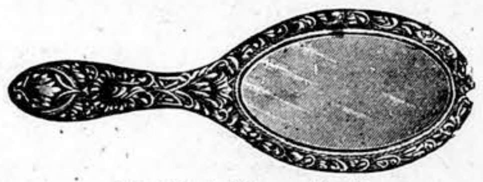
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.



Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.



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Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

Silver and Plush Back Mirror Rs. 24.

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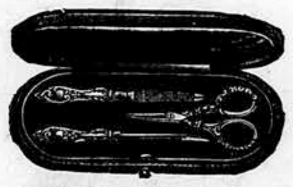

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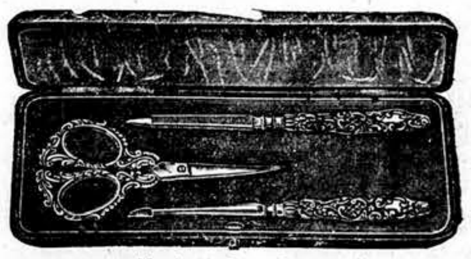
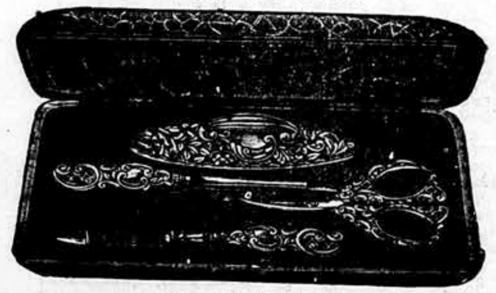


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.



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Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 30.

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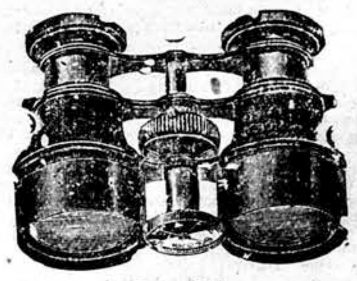

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